INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,283—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1898.
R.M.L. SHANNON	4192	F. Cole	23rd April.
* CLYDE	6196	C. T. Denny	30th "
S.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	6196	C. T. Denny	28th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	6594	J. F. Jephson	18th "
* CLYDE	6196	C. T. Denny	25th "
R.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
S.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	6200	C. T. Denny	23rd "
R.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only h and packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,243	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 300	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. relich	4,253	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

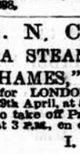
Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS DE LA QUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	De Manbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	3,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd April, 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th April, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 21st April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mohammerah and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 19th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. NUNOME, 3,924 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about 21st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE,

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THIS COMPANY will DESPATCH their First Class Steamer from BOMBAY as follows:—

New and Fast Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.	For
ILE DE LA REUNION	3,700	5th May	Marseilles, Havre or Dunkirk.
MADAGASCAR	2,819	5th June	
VILLE DE HAVRE	3,165	5th July	

FIRST SALOON ..... £25.

Cuisine a la Française. For further particulars apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FILTERS!

FILTERS!

CHEAVIN'S
NEW MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1¼ Gallon 4 tubes	22 0	24 8
2½ " 5 "	30 0	33 8
3½ " 6 "	40 0	45 0

MICROBE-PROOF
PRESSURE FILTERS.
CHEAVIN'S
IDIOCATARTES' FILTER.
Capacity from one to six gallons.
Price Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40-0 Cash.

DOULTON'S
MANGANOUS CARBON FILTER.
Capacity from half to four gallons.
Price Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 22-8 Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAUTION.

THE MARKET is at present flooded with Sanitary Fluids of all descriptions which, while they resemble

PHENYLE

In appearance and smell, bear absolutely no resemblance to it in Disinfecting Properties, of which they are entirely innocent. They have no disinfecting power and are therefore DANGEROUS from the false security arising from their use.

THEY DO NOT DESTROY DISEASE GERMS

and are mere disguisers of smell. USE therefore

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE

and refuse all substitutes. Per Bottle, As. 6, As. 12, and Re. 1-12. Per Gallon, Rs. 4-8.

SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES,

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (Dublin) "OWN CASED" Very Old Black-Bottle WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALER

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current years.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF TH

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin) Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES, 1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from ENGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

THE "PREMIER" HELICAL "POLO" BICYCLES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT MARCKS AND CO.'S

BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description; Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

REDUCED CASH PRICES.

CROQUET SETS COMPLETE with 3 5-8 in. selected Balls, 3ft. Ash Mallets of superior make, painted hoops, double hoop and bell, painted starting pegs, Brass clips, hammer drill and Book of Croquet. Price Rs. 30 per set.

MUSICAL BOXES with Hindustani Airs.

TRICYCLES FOR BOYS.—These articles have all the best advantages of the most improved Tricycles and are adapted to all the requirements of children, being altogether far superior machines, Cheapest machines yet made. Of various sizes. Prices and Description free on application.

REFRIGERATORS.—The construction of these Patent Ice Safes, Wine and Food Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These can be be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat, and are constructed with double wooden sides oak-grained, zinc lined, movable grates and Brass taps. Of various sizes.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

Gladstone Bags.	Hat Boxes.	Bonnet Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.	Courier Bags.	Hand Bags.
Holdalls.	Toilet Requisites.	Sovereign Cases.
Rug Straps.	Sponges.	Sponge Bags.
Money Purses.	Dressing Cases.	Filters.
Brandy Flasks.	Lamps.	Lamps in Cases.
Bathing Tubs.	Travelling Ice Boxes.	Water Bottles.
Pocket Filters.	Railway Reading Lamps.	Stationery.
Tiffin Baskets.	Tourist Cases.	Enamel Ware.
Writing Cases.	Spirits.	Provisions.
Wines.	Camp Tables.	Camp Chairs.
Camp Beds.	Camp Stoves.	Ice Refrigerators.
Trunks.	Portmanteaux.	

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CASTELLO" arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice dated the 25th of November last, on and from WEDNESDAY next, the twentieth instant, the DOWN TRAIN LEAVING BOMBAY for POONA at 22-45 and the UP TRAIN LEAVING POONA at 13-55 for Bombay will recommence running as daily Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

WANTED AT SIMLA

AS SECRETARY for the United Service Institution of India, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, a Member of the Institution who can obtain a year's leave in India, from about the 1st August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Simla.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY, BOMBAY.

REQUIRED the SERVICES of a Gentleman as ACTING MUNICIPAL SECRETARY of Bombay for six months from 22nd May, 1898.

If the Services of the Gentleman so appointed are approved, the appointment will, in all probability, be made permanent from the expiration of the period of six months. The Salary of the appointment is Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and the holder of the same is required to devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

Applications to be addressed to the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Municipal Offices, Bombay, on or before the 7th proximo.

By Order,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th May, 1898, for the supply of THREE HUNDRED TONS of DESHAGUR BENGAL COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 1st August, 1898.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 16th April, 1898.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Thirty per Share (free of Income Tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 25th April, 1898, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., to the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 10th day of April, 1898 on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
The Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 14th April, 1898.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 29th day of April, 1898, for the supply of 3,000 STEEL PICKAXES made by the Hardy Patent Pick Co. as per sample in the Executive Engineer's Office.

2. Form of Contract, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
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Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

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To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April, to the 3rd May, 1898, both days inclusive.

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CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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At the
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Div.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mgs.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 75		10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	700	Nil		750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil		45
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000		80	1,000
Ballarry S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	571	50	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40		700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30		620
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50		675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45		1,670
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30		775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50		970
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		135
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25		700
Dolabs Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12		530
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20		8.0
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40		1,000
David Mill	1,600	500	500	dvdRs.40		520
Dhulia Ginning and pressing						
Do., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20		250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		460
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 25		545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30		580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35		565
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25		690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50		600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40		1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15		475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd		4,040
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8.		775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20		220
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½		215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		5.0
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30		830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Mahoo kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25		675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10		222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50		1,030
adras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100		3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70		3,445
Managon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5		105
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55		2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15		250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 2d.		400
Oriental	5,732	£25	£25	dvd Rs30		325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30		845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		1150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		675
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs5		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.5.		270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25		320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20		640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvdRs.15		583
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3		500
Venishunker Lukhmidas Cotton Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs4		410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50		780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15		255
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	...		...

PRESS COMPANIES'

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	11½
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colabs	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	357 1-2
Munmar M	200	250	a..	15	265
New Berar	1, 00	500	500	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	4, 00	125	125	dvd 16½	167 1-2
Prince of Wales, abapathy (Bellary)	120	500	0	20	400xd
Samoon	500	500	7	0	375
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkert	37	200	all	12	200xd
	—	000	10	dvd Rs55	1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12½	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,435
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	232 1-2
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empireof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Macka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Scindy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	49½
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,200	100	100	...	158
Tuticorin Co.	9,000	251	100	dvdRs11	26½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-6
China Leaf	" 24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-5
Do. do. new	" 24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-6
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-4
Sovereigns	" 15-3
Do. Dragons	" 15-2
Bar silver 17	" 71-4
DO. 17½	" 71-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 10-36m., 10-35s. Low water, 4-4m., 4-18s.
David Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.
Standard Mills Company, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

REPORTED THEFT AT OONDRIA STREET.—Masooma, a Seedee woman, residing in a room on the second floor of a house at Oondria Street, reported to the police, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, that some time during the early part of that morning, someone entered her room, forced open a locked wooden box, and stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 105.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of Mr. Purshotam Gungadhar having proceeded on leave, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has made the following appointments:—Mr. L. W. Michael to act as Second Assistant Assessor and Collector, Mr. Yeshwant Sazba Dabookar to act as Third Assistant Assessor and Collector, and Mr. Bomanji Coyajt to act as Superintendent, E Division.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A fire broke out here on Thursday last in the ginning factory belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji. It was speedily extinguished. The fire would have assumed serious proportions, but for the timely aid of the people who flocked to the scene in a short time.—It has been very hot here for the past three or four days. The thermometer stands at 101 here, 105 at Dhola, and 107 at Wadhwan Camp.

THEFT OF A RICE BAG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gopal Vithoo and another Hindu boatman were charged, before Mr. Webb, with theft in respect of a bag of rice belonging to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. It appeared from the evidence that the accused were employed by the complainant company to carry 200 bags of rice on board a ship, and whilst doing so they put away one bagful of rice. The accused pleaded guilty, and they were both sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bhogilal Jethalal was again placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of forging a valuable security, namely, a share of the Kohinoor Mills Company, and attempting to cheat by personation. The facts of the case have already been reported. Superintendent Brewin informed the magistrate that the complainant was living outside Bombay and was unable to come down owing to illness. He, therefore, asked the court to discharge the accused. The magistrate discharged the accused for want of prosecution.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Duquesne Greys
Overture	Romantique
Reminiscences of	The Gaiety
Dance	Mediaeval
Aria (Euph Solo,)	Lucia di Lammermoor
Valse	Sweet Briar
	Rose
	Keler Bela
	Meyer Lutz
	Clendon
	Donizetti
	Lowthian

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this afternoon. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Dr. G. A. Da Gama will read notes on the following:—(a) Fracture of the orbit and complete atrophy of the optic nerve. (b) Laceration of the capsule before counterpuncture in the operation for morganian cataract. (c) Some observations about the iredectomy in cataract operations, and the treatment of the prolapse of the iris after the operation. (d) Treatment of severe cases of entropium. (e) Complications after the operation for hordeolum. (f) Gummata in the brain diagnosed by the ophthalmoscope. (3) Ovarian dropsy, Ovariotomy, Recovery, by Dr. Tribhuvandas M. Shah.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Bhuleshwar, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bheeva Dowiatta, aged forty years, a domestic servant in the employ of a Bhattia, and residing in his master's premises at Matoonga. About four days ago, deceased went to his brother, Baloo, at Roopji Mody's Dharamsala, at Bhuleshwar, and complained of fever and pain in his right thigh. After taking a cup of tea Bheeva left his brother and returned to Matoonga. He again called at his brother's place on the following morning. He had then high fever and again complained of pain in his right thigh. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was raised that someone had jumped into a well in the compound of the dharmsaala. The police were informed, and two men were sent into the well, and the body was recovered in about half-an-hour. It was then identified to be that of the deceased. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Lewis Schmixten, a Greek, aged thirty-five years, employed in Macropolo and Company's establishment in the Fort, was charged by Constable De Burgh with causing hurt to Bhow Nursingh, a Hindu, aged twenty years, by stabbing him with a pen-knife in Khetwady 10th Lane on Saturday midnight. The accused, it appears, was passing along the Khetwady 10th Lane, followed by a crowd of natives, who raised a cry of "hurryo, hurryo." This frightened the accused, who began to run, followed by the crowd, and just as he got to the corner of the lane opposite the Ripon Theatre, he turned upon the crowd with an open pen-knife and inflicted two wounds on the complainant—one on the right forearm, half-an-inch long and one inch and a-half deep, and another on the left side of the abdomen, a quarter of an inch long and quarter of an inch deep. The police arrived on the scene, and Constable De Burgh, having unarmed the accused by snatching the knife out of his had, took him into custody. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the injuries were not of a serious nature. He was consequently allowed to go home after the injuries had been dressed. The accused sustained no marks of violence. The case was remanded.

VISA DISAVAL HITVARDHAK SABHA.—The fourth annual meeting of the Visa Disaval Hitvardhak Sabha was held, on Saturday last, at Rambag, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, under the presidency of Mr. Laldas Dayabhai. The report for the last two years was read by the secretaries, and it was carried unanimously. For the current year the appointments were made:—Mr. Purshotumdas Dayaram to be president; Mr. Haribhai Narandas, vice-president; and Messrs. Ranjildas Dayabhai and Chunilal Dayaram secretaries. The managing committee was formed of the president, vice-president, and secretaries, together with Messrs. Laldas Dayabhai, Narotumdas Mayaram, and Chunilal Narandas. The chairman said that owing to the plague, many of the members had gone last year out of Bombay and therefore no meeting was held. They were extremely sorry to record the deaths of five of their members, namely, Messrs. Dayabhai Tapidas, Ganjadas Bhaidas, Gordhandas Mancharam and Thakoredas and Jamnadas Haribhai, the last three falling victims to plague. Their castefellows of Surat had also suffered a good deal from plague, for which the meeting was very sorry. The chairman further said that the meeting is trying its utmost to carry out all the objects of the sabha. On more than one occasion some members had gone to Surat to make the necessary reforms in the caste, but the fact that the majority were of old opinions and uneducated prevented them from succeeding. The sabha was trying its best to see their caste fellows educated and had sanctioned prizes to those who became graduates. For the promotion of female education, Mr. Laldas Dayabhai had kindly of his own accord given prizes to girls who obtained the necessary education (such as Gujerati reading and writing, and sewing, cooking, etc.) to enable them to carry on their household affairs after-marriage as they should. During the last two years a good sum from the Nirashrit fund had been spent in assisting the poor and helpless of the caste. The sabha was desirous of seeing their caste-follows well educated and happy. Messrs. Nagindas Damodherdas and Calliandas Harivalabhdas spoke to the same effect and a vote of thanks was passed to the president secretaries and managing committee who have so ably and energetically conducted the business of the sabha. The chairman was also thanked for his conduct in the chair. After partaking of tea and pangulab provided by Mr. Laldas Dayabhai, the meeting terminated.

SURAT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.—The subject of the appointment of Vice-President, writes our Surat correspondent, for the triennial period commencing with the 1st April 1898, evoked a warm and animated discussion at the first meeting of the New Corporation, held here on Thursday last, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. L. Moore, I. C. S. Mr. Hardeyram N. Haridas, barrister-at-law, a new Hindu member, proposed that Mr. Ishwardas J. Store, who had successfully held the high office of vice-president in the last Corporation, be re-elected for the next three years. But the sense of the majority of the Corporation being found against the re-appointment of a gentleman who had once passed the chair with distinction on the ground that other equally useful members were ready to serve, and that the privilege should be exercised more widely and liberally, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Khansaheb, and seconded by Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhai, in an able and eloquent speech, to elect Mr. Burjorji Nusserwanji Vakil. It was suggested that Mr. Burjorji, who had proved his worth sufficiently as a Commissioner, and had worked with singular perseverance and energy as chairman of the managing committee, and rendered useful service to the Municipality with ability and experience, fully deserved the honour of the chair, which should be unanimously conferred upon him by the Corporation. The Rev. John Shilidy, Mr. Bezonji M. Vakil, and others having spoken in support of the amendment, the president, in recommending it for their acceptance, expressed the wish that members would give their votes freely and without any reserve in favour of the one on whose ability, respect ability, and position they could fully trust. It was then carried by a large majority, eighteen voting for it, seven against it, and three not voting. But when the amendment was again put to vote as a substantive proposition, Mr. Hardevram again proposed an amendment that Mr. Burjorji's appointment be made for one year only. This was negatived under section 24 of the District Municipal Amendment Act 11 of 1884, the duration under it of the vice-president's term of office being limited to three years. The substantive proposition was then carried, twenty members voting for it; but the president asking the minority to withdraw it was eventually carried *nem con.* and Mr. Burjorji was declared unanimously elected vice-president. After appointing the Managing, Sanitary, Public Works, and other minor committees, the Corporation was adjourned to the 26th instant.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—Usman Ahmed, a Memon, who was charged with kidnapping from lawful guardianship Durga, a young Brahmin girl of the Avdich caste, was tried, on Wednesday last, in the Sessions Court, by Mr. Fry and assessors. This case was fully reported some time ago. The principal question to be determined in the Sessions Court was, whether Durga was below or above 16 years of age, so as to constitute the offence of kidnapping under section 361 of the Indian Penal Code. Evidence on the side of the prosecution as well as defence was brought to decide the question of age raised on behalf of the accused. Assistant-Surgeon Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata appeared as a witness for the former, while Dr. Soloman Ibrahimji, M. B., and L. M., of the Durham University, for the latter. Dr. Soloman deposed that he was sure that the girl was above 17 and below 19, which he was able to state from his long experience and large practice as a medical man in the city. The Judge, after carefully analysing the evidence of the medical men in the case, agreed with the opinion of the assessors, and came to the conclusion that Durga was above 17 years of age. This being the facts of the case, the accused was directed to be discharged by the court.—Mr. Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, B. A., C. S., delivered a lecture last week in the Mission school hall on "The Guzerati poets and poetry," when Mr. Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruve, M. A., LL. B., Professor of Sanskrit in the Guzerat College, was called to the chair. The lecturer traced the history of the Guzerati poets from Kalidas downwards which proved very interesting to his Guzerati hearers.—Mr. Pranjivandas Parbhudas, who was a month ago appointed Secretary to the Ahmedabad Municipality, will take charge of his new office on the 1st proximo. Mr. Pranjivandas was not relieved of his duties at Surat owing to the prevalence of plague there.—Mr. Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Bilimoria, B. A., head clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad, has been appointed Mamlatdar of Godhra, in the Panch Mahals district, in place of Rao Saheb Jahverbhai Nathabhai, retiring on a pension.—Mr. Dickson will act as head clerk in the Collector's office during the absence of Mr. Bilimoria.—About twenty-three Chakiasi rioters have been arrested by the Kaira police, but their investigation has not been as yet completed. They are shortly to be placed on their trial before Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edulji Mody, M. A., the Deputy Collector and Magistrate, F. C., of Kaira.

CHINA NEWS.

AFTER several weeks of quiet, during which, however, the tension was in no way lessened, considerable excitement was occasioned by rumours of a startling nature that there was possibility of a war between Britain and Russia, and some confirmation was given to these reports by the activity at the Naval Yard, Hongkong. Over one hundred extra Chinese workmen were engaged on the 25th March, and since that time work has been carried on night and day at the yard, preparing the warships in the harbour for active service. On March 25, we received a telegram from Shanghai stating that it was reported from Peking that owing to the representations of Sir Claude Macdonald, the Chinese Government had refused to the French demands for a lease of Kuangchou Bay, the right to build a railway from Lockai (in Tongking to Yunnanfu, an undertaking that the head of the Imperials Chinese Post should be a Frenchman and that the provinces of Yunnan, Kwang-si and Kwangtung should not be alienated to any other Power. The telegram also stated that Great Britain had protested against the claims of the Russian Minister to acquire Port Arthur, and the Japanese Minister, supported by his Government, was co-operating with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, in the negotiations with the Tsungli Yamen, and the British fleet had been ordered north, to the Gulf of Pechili, to emphasize his demands. A telegram dated March 30, stated that H. E. Chang Chih-tung had resigned his position in consequence of the diversion of the likin from the Native Customs; the Chinese were stopping shipments of cargo from Shanghai to Tientsin and Chefoo. A strange report was in circulation at Shanghai to the effect that the Russian ships were leaving Port Arthur, and the Russia intended to yield to British and Japanese coercion. It is more than likely, however, that the Russians have left the port in order not to be caught napping inside the harbour On 31st March, Admiral Sir E. Seymour left for the North in the Centurion, several of the ships having gone the day previously and the Archer and two of the torpedo-boat destroyers accompanying the flagship. The departure of these vessels left the Immortalists the only cruiser in the harbour the other vessels being reserve gunboats and coast defence ships. The battleship Victorious, however, arrived the same day, and she is being rapidly prepared to follow the squadron up north.

It is very evident that the United States are to hold aloof from Chinese affairs, and we have it on reliable authority that the American squadron of five ships lying in Hongkong harbour are to remain here until the matters in dispute between Spain and the United States are settled.

The Russian military instructors have left Corea for Port Arthur and M. Alexieff has handed in his portfolio. Russia has informed Corea that in lending advisers and military instructors the intention was simply to show favour and good will, and Russia is glad to learn that Corea can now maintain her independence without its assistance.

A magnificent ball was given in honour of Prince Henry of Prussia on the evening of the 29th March, by the Civil Community of Hongkong. Prince Henry attended the ball as a Prince of the Royal Blood.

The insurrection in the Philippines has apparrently been quelled by the Spanish authorities, and it is reported that on the 25th March, the Spanish soldiery surrounded a house in Manila where about a hundred and fifty of the rebels were met, and on the insurrectionists refusing to surrender the soldiers fired, ten men being shot and forty wounded, the remainder being taken prisoners and afterwards shot.

When the startling announcement was made of the loss of the P. and O. *China* in the Red Sea, all fears were allayed for the safety of the passengers and crew by telegraphic announcements of their safety from the Superintendent of the Company in Hongkong.

Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, C.M.G., Police Magistrate is retiring on pension, and will travel home by the C. P. R. steamer on 6th April. Hon. T. Sercombe Smith will now be delayed in the Colony to undertake the duties of Colonial Secretary until the return of Mr. Lockhart from leave.

A subscription is being raised for the widow and family of Dr. U Kai, whose death from plague we announced last week. Up till noon on 31st March, 224 cases of plague were discovered in the Colony since the beginning of the year and 195 deaths occurred from the disease.—*China Mail* (April 2.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.
Way. Lieut Bo Durham L I, off leave from Mahableshwar.
APRIL 16.
McLlochlan, 2-Lt, Beng. 18th Hussrs, from furlo from Engr Condanine, 2-Lt Beng, D C L I, on leave from Lucknow.
APRIL 17.
Saunders, Major, Bo Durham L I, on duty from Poona.
APRIL 18.
Clayton, 2-Lt, Punj, 2nd Oxford L I, from leave, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.
Hughes, Major, Bengal R A on leave to England.
Thompson, Capt, Bengal R A on leave to England.
APRIL 16.
Sandarth, Major, Bo 8th, Bo I, off leave from Baroda.
Carleton, Capt, Bo D A A G, on duty from Deolali,
APRIL 17.
McWhinnie, Capt, Bo R I Rifles, off leave to Poona,
Oakes, Lt, Madras 3rd M L, on leave to Secunderabad,
APRIL 18.
Daniell, Major, Bo R A, on duty to Ahmedabad,
Knapton, Surg-Lt, Bo I M S, on duty, to Nasirabad,
Wilkins, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Bijapur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR
G.W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 19th April, 1898.

1. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the corps from the 14th instant and posted to No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company.—No. 513 Gunner G W Thomason.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, R. V. A.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE resignation of Sir C. A. Roe, Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, is gazetted with effect from May 4th.

A THUNDERSTORM with hail occurred in Simla on Friday, causing a great fall in the temperature. The weather is still threatening in the hills.

IT is, we understand, likely that Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, may be selected for the post of Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe on the retirement of Colonel Paton.

SEVEN native officers selected from No. 8, Bengal Mountain Battery, 11th Bengal Lancers 24th and 31st Punjab Infantry, and 45th Sikhs are gazetted supernumeraries in the Order of British India for services rendered with the Malakhand field force.

THE Bills which are likely to be passed during the Simla session of Government are those relating to the Central Provinces Land and Revenue enactments and the Burma Laws Act. The Viceroy's Legislative Council will probably not meet until July.

NEWS has been received in Calcutta of the death at Teheran of Baron Gaertner Von Griebenow, who will be remembered in India as the predecessor of Dr. Von Waldthausen, Consul-General for Germany. Baron Gaertner was acting at Teheran as German Minister at the Court of the Shah. He had been suffering for some months from an affection of the lungs.

QUARANTINE rules have been imposed at Calcutta against vessels arriving from Karachi. That port is now declared infected according to the regulations of the Venice Convention.

SUMS of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,198, respectively, have been contributed by the Government of India towards replacing the Mess property of the 42nd and 43rd Goorkha Rifles, destroyed in the earthquake.

A KABULI Fakir, who was recently reported to be striving to stir up fresh trouble in Bajour, has been detected trying to pass forged currency notes, and has been put in the stocks until he makes good the amount.

THERE were seventy-four cases of small-pox on Saturday, the 9th instant, in the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Rangoon, five being Europeans. Cholera, on the other hand, is not so prevalent.

THE Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction ordinary privilege leave due this year to officers of the Chitral garrison being taken at any time after their return to India up to the 31st December 1898.

THE examination of passengers by the river steamers, which has been carried on at Buxar Ghaut for the past few weeks, will shortly be transferred to Tori Ghaut. It has been arranged that each steamer from Tori Ghaut is to carry an Assistant Surgeon who will land at Chausa Ghaut with any suspects from infected areas. This will effectively put an end to any attempted evasion of plague inspection at Chausa by river.

THE Punjab General Educational Conference, under the Presidency of Dr. J. Sime, held its first sitting in Lahore on Wednesday at 10 a.m. The meeting was attended by 28 gentlemen, representing the various educational interests throughout the Province, and lasted till after five when it was adjourned till the next day. Among the important questions considered were a reconsideration of the inter-school rules so far as these related to the leaving school certificates, the raising of rates of tuition for the Anglo-Vernacular native schools, and the desirability of a limit being put to the admission of private candidates to the University examination.

IN many products there was a falling off in exports during the past month, the total decrease in value amounting to fifteen per cent. Indigo has again been largely responsible for this decrease, the drop in value under this heading alone amounting to forty-two lakhs. Though shipments of raw jute were actually greater by 252,641 cwt., the value was less by twelve lakhs, the range of prices having been so much lower in the past season. Raw cotton, jute manufactures, lac and opium all contributed to the decline recorded, the falling off under each heading being marked. It is some satisfaction to note that abundant crops have enabled large shipments of grain and pulse to be made. Oil-seeds also improved during the month, and large despatches of hides and skins were maintained. Treasure to the value of seven lakhs was sent to Mauritius and Bangkok: also three lakhs to Akyab. To foreign ports less coal sent away, but to Indian ports an advance of 26,451 tons is noted. Rice to Indian ports was shipped to the extent of 290,846 cwt. as against 38,108 cwt. in the previous year.

THE increase in importation of treasure into the Punjab has been commented on in each of the last three quarterly notes on the river and railborne trade. During the three months ended on December 31st the increase as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year under the heads of silver coin and silver bullion has amounted to over 17 lakhs of ounces. Of this increase seven lakhs came from Rajputana and Central India, and nine lakhs from Bombay Port. No less than thirteen lakhs of the increase went to Delhi City, the remaining four lakhs being received by the territory between the Sutlej and the Jhelum.

FAMINE prevented the carrying out of the original programme of land survey in Behar and Northern Bengal. The outturn of work for the year ending September, 1897, amounted to 908 miles of traverse survey, 845 miles of cadastral survey, record writing for 845 square miles, and topographical survey in all for 410 square miles. With regard to Mozufferpore, which has nearly been concluded, the district has been surveyed in over four million plots, and over a million tenancies or parcels of land have been recorded. This represents twice the number of agricutural tenancies in the whole of England, Scotland, and Wales.

THE trade returns of the Punjab for the last quarter of 1897 prove that the Province had then reverted to a normal condition, after the seasons of scarcity and famine. All exports of food-grains show a considerable increase over the previous quarter's statistics, and it is remarked by Government that "the figures suggest that the stocks of food-grains in the Province were never exhausted or nearly so, but merely held back from prudence or the hope of profit." This fact was patent to the traders from the first, and we are glad to see it has at last reached Government. Last year wheat was being put on the local market that had been garnered in 1891, and it was known that there were large surpluses, in stock from the intervening harvests. The trade returns under review show a decrease in exports of cotton. This writes the Punjab paper, is difficult to undertand in view of the fact that the recent crop was above the average; but a possible cause may, it is said, be found in the increase in number of cotton mills and the development of their business. If this cause is the right one, it is as it should be.

On the 19th instant, a large conference of railway heads is to meet at Delhi to discuss several railway improvement matters notably the route to be taken by the Delhi-Muttra line. The original survey was made to run through the Kabuli gate of the city; the line skirting the city walls and going behind the Jail; but it is now proposed to cut across country at Nizam-ud-din's tomb and run along the dry bed of the Jumna river underneath and parallel with the city and fort walls, and to enter the city by joining the East Indian Railway line at the first section of the railway bridge over the river; entering at Selimgarh bastion, and proceeding thus to the present station. This route would no doubt prove popular, and the authorities will avoid a considerable construction of permanent way, which again will do away to a great extent with the pur

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained the latest news to hand through Reuter, and we open now with our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

Week's Receipts	1898.	1897.	1896.
" to U. Kingdom	71,000	48,000	37,000
" " Continent	52,000	17,000	30,000
	56,000	41,000	42,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,039,000	6,340,000	4,881,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,337,000	2,780,000	1,919,000
" " to Continent do.	4,891,000	1,815,000	1,517,000
" Stock in the Ports	703,000	630,000	478,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 15th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,950,000	3,221,000	3,309,400
" Surats	122,000	225,000	312,320

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,242,000	1,238,390	1,157,170
" London	63,000	5,000	7,000
American Afloat	110,000	79,000	112,000
East Indian	3,000	9,000	10,000
Total	1,418,000	1,351,350	1,296,170
Price of Middling Americans	3 15-32d.	4 1-81.	4 3-8d.
" Good Bhownuggur	2 7-8d.	3 7-16d.	3 1-2d.
Difference	19-32d.	11-16d.	7-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	36,835
" " Branches	Dec.	"	23,08,338
Other "	Inc.	"	49,29,088
Government Securities	Dec.	"	484
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	2,30,292
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	3,31,714
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,314
Cash	Inc.	"	22,09,925

Money being intensely scarce, the Cash Balance, as shown by the Return of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day, increased last week by 22 lakhs, at 91 3-4 lakhs, while in the previous week it decreased by some 19 lakhs, at 69 3-4 lakhs. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 49 1-4 lakhs; and Loans were 2 1-4 lakhs more. Public Deposits at the Head Office fell off by 1-2 lakh, and by 23 lakhs at the Branches. Bills Discounted and Purchased showed a falling off to the extent of 3 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The takings of shippers have continued to be on a small scale to-day, while the mills are again in the market, 2,000 bales being reported as the total of the purchases, and 1,450 bales as that of exporters; in all, 3,450 bales. The market is steady in tone. For "Good" Bhownugger, Rs. 149 per candy is quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, Rs. 137; and for "Fine" Broach, Rs. 160.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits.

Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was only a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, the market remaining firm throughout the day, and closing at the following rates :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull, at slightly enhanced rates for 3 1-2 per Cents; which were quoted at 93 3-8 for Money and 93 11-16 for Account, while 3 per Cents declined to 87, nominal.

SHARES.—Maneckjee Petit Mills are Rs. 5 higher; Mofussil Press Co. and New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2 each; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Mount Sephar, 2,338 tons, Captain C Hendry, sailed yesterday for Marsellies with a general cargo.

THE Barque County of Ayer, 498 tons. Captain J. A Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (N S A) 12th January with a cargo of coal.

THE ss Courtfield, 2,105 tons, Captain S Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesbrough, (17th March), with a cargo of railway materials. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE ss Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain J Walters, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Newport, (18th March), brought a cargo of 4,993 tons of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ss Maroa, 4,451 tons, Captain C A Adams, which arrived in harbour, on the 17th instant, from Calcutta, (6th April) brought a cargo of 8,502 tons, of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day, for Karachi and Kathiawar, coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgeon Captain Ames, Miss Bickers. Miss Tanners and 65 deck.

THE P and O Co's ss Thames, 2,321 tons, Captain C H S Tocque, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E R Clayton and Mr E Meyers.

THE ss Castello, 2,339 tons, Captain W H Gresham, which arrived in harbour, on the 17th instant, from Hull, (17th March) brought a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Guthridge, and two children, Mr and Mrs Bourne and child. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE ss Jubada, 2,132 tons, Captain H Shumaker, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, from Jeddah, (4th April.), brought a general cargo, and specie and 240 pauper pilgrims. The Vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub. During the voyage one of the pilgrims died of chronic Dysentry.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Imperalist	2177	Gladstone	M Goa	23-4	F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	F M & Co	
C	Mohammadi	1252		Jedda	23-4	B & P S N Co
E	Kt Companion	2593	Finnis	Antwerp	20-4	K N & Co
F	Shannon	2380	Cole	London	23-4	P & O S N Co
K	M Sephar	2338	Henry	Venice	18-4	W & A G & Co
L	Jn Parvady	458	Jungbane	Mauritius		V Ebraham
M	Afghan	1439		N F		H C Joosub
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunome	Japan	20-4	N Y Kaisha
O	Northlands	2212	Hughson	Liverpool	21-4	J M & Co
P	Kt Apostana	1313	Gimblett	Zanzibar	19-4	M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Esmail	Mangalore		18-4	S & Co
Kavery	558	Jungbane	Bhowsagar		19-4	S & Co
Bahaduri	829	Adum			15-4	S & Co
Satrunji	547	Budroo				S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	City of London	2056	Scarff	Karachee	19-4	F F & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Barabino	Genoa	28-4	N G Italiana
4	Bormida	1499	Noera	China	25-4	N G Italiana
5	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	29-4	P & O Co
6	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	30-4	P & O Co
8	Lawada	2124	Clark			M M & Co
9	Bombay	2049	Turner	Antwerp	23-4	J M & Co
12	Brinkburn	2036	Martin	Havre	20-4	Pbay Co
13	Thyra	2244	Denning	Genoa	21-4	W & A G & Co
14	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co
16	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	20-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Courtfield s	Sheldrick	Middlesbro, Mar 17
	Thames s	Tocque	Shanghai, Mar 29
	County of Ayer bq	Walker	New Castle, Jan 12

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Mount Sephar s	Hendry	Marseilles.

The steamer Kola, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ceres, for Dunkirk.
" Thames, for London, &c.
" Castello, for Karachi, Hull &c.
" Jubeda, for Jeddah, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 16th April, 1897 :—

Liabilities.	April 7. Rs.	April 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,13,991	48,47,126
Do. do. at Branches	89,34,637	46,16,299
Other Deposits	2,37,60,478	2,36,90,166
Post Bills	2,121	1,282
Credits, undrawn	12,63,091	11,86,486
Rs.	5,33,64,318	5,58,43,371
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,07,32,003	1,07,31,609
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	68,68,147	73,44,474
Loans do. do. do.	1,67,75,596	1,70,05,988
Bills Discounted and purchased	76,75,905	73,44,921
Dead Stock	4,15,398	4,15,398
Stamps and Stationery	80,227	80,276
Bullion	77,450	73,630
Balances with other Banks	92,857	90,943
Cash	69,74,410	91,84,325
Rs.	5,33,64,318	5,58,43,371

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DINWIDDIE—RHIND—April 11, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H C Spring, Chaplain, R Dinwiddie, Deputy Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the late W L Rhind, of Tharsis, Spain.

HIGGINBOTHAM—BELCHAM—April 13, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, Herbert Penn Higginbotham, Engineer, Kolar Mines, to Emma Alice, daughter of George Patrick Belcham, Survey of India.

DEATHS.

GARDEN—March 15, in British Central Africa, Alexander Harry Garden, Lieutenant, 32nd Pioneers, aged 29 years.

HIND—April 4, at Saharanpore, Allan Charles Hind, son of Mr and Mrs Hind, aged 16 years and 6 days.

MAHON—March 21, in the Red Sea, during voyage Home, in the s s Golconda, of High fever, Cathelen Louise, the dearly beloved child of Ernest L Mahon, of Polli Betta, S Coorg, aged 3 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

UNDOUBTEDLY there was a very real and widespread feeling of mortification with a large admixture of indignation and anger prevalent throughout England when the last mail left at the supposed helplessness of the Government in presence of the aggressions of Russia and France and Germany in the Far East. A staunch Conservative and an official of wide experience, writing on the 1st instant, gave expression to the general feeling in words which may be taken as typical of utterances in every constitutional club in London : "I would fain seek to convey to you some impression of the deeply stricken sense of national humiliation we are all groaning under to-day. It is made evident to all of us now that we have been utterly sold by the Government—not by Russia—in China. The silly procession of the fleet round the Gulf of Pechili, if the telegraphic account of it in this morning's papers be true, is an act of purposeless vulgar bravado which adds ridicule to our disastrous, if not absolutely ruinous, discomfiture. For weeks past the Government has been losing votes in battalions, and in universal opinion is already "out." Half of its own supporters in the House would gladly see it formally and actually "out" with a thundering kick. This patriotic sentiment in Parliament and the press is indeed the only cheering feature of the situation. The Government which is too full of 'superior persons' requires a rude awakening. Their failure is monumental, for success was so easy. As even Russia has succeeded by paying hard cash down, surely we could have outpaid her. She understands Asiatics; we will not stoop to bribe, not even to conquer. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has had again and again to confess that he had no information from Pekin of matters telegraphed forty-eight hours before by the correspondent of the *Times*. There is of course the possibility that Mr. Balfour's statement on Tuesday next may show that our Government have secured adequate compensation for the aggrandisement of our rivals. But no one now expects that such will prove to be the case."

We learned by telegraph Mr. Balfour on the 6th instant, informed the House of Commons and the Duke of Devonshire the Lords that Great Britain had acquired Wei-Hai-Wei, "not as a commercial port, but as a naval station, to prevent the Gulf of Pechili falling under the undisputed control of any other Power, Russia having thought it necessary to acquire Port Arthur which, unless counterbalanced, would give her undue influence in the councils of Pekin." The leader of the House, for the time being acting Foreign Secretary, made the interesting statement that the British Government had protested against the acquisition of Port Arthur by Russia, and offered if she would abstain to take no action in the Gulf of Pechili—an offer that was declined. It will be interesting to see whether the prospective acquisition of Wei-Hai-Wei will be regarded by the supporters of the Ministry and the country as an equivalent to the concessions secured by Russia. It is well to bear in mind that Japan is still in possession of that naval stronghold and is entitled to remain until the £16,000,000 balance of the war indemnity is paid to her by China. If the money be not handed over by the 8th of May the Government of Japan will be furnished with the pretext for which she has been impatiently waiting to remain where she is. It does not seem that Japan has committed herself to any diplomatic engagement; all that is known is that she was aware of the negotiations between Great Britain and China on the subject and did not regard them unfavourably. The only safe inference is that if the indemnity—of which she is in urgent need to pay for certain ironclads and cruisers now nearing completion in Europe—be forthcoming, Japan will prefer that Great Britain should be her successor rather than Russia. But it is not yet clear whether China will willingly pay away sixteen millions in hard cash in order that her chief port should be transferred from one foreign Power to another. We have given reasons for doubting the expediency of occupying a naval station twelve hundred miles from our present base at Hong Kong and locking up there ten thousand troops that will be as completely isolated for the general defence of the Empire as if they were in Nova Zembla. The harbour and its fortifications are commanded by hills on the land side, which will have to be occupied by a covering army to avoid a repetition of the experience of 1895, when the Japanese by seizing the heights took the forts in reserve and captured them with the ironclads in the harbour.

However, if public opinion at home, little influenced by such considerations, is soothed and satisfied by the prospect of taking over Wei-Hai-Wei when the Japanese evacuated it, then the Government will be forgiven much and its followers will no longer pray that they may be driven from office with a thundering kick. But it must be admitted that the confidence of "the Party and of the Country"—the *ego et rex meus* of these later times—has been rudely shaken by recent events. Vacillation and want of definite purpose have been freely imputed to the Government, and especially to Lord Salisbury, who, when all is said, is the most capable as he is the most experienced and most important member of the Cabinet. The *Times*, however, took no account of past services or other claims on the public confidence when it wrote on the 28th March that the country is subject to the most damaging disabilities at a most critical time and that "Practically we have no Prime Minister and no Foreign Secretary. The two most indispensable offices in the Cabinet, when interest is concentrated on foreign affairs, are left unfilled. Lord Salisbury is leaving England. We rejoice to know that his health is improving, and we shall be glad indeed when he comes back from the Continent with reinvigorated powers. But we cannot pretend to say that during his absence matters are left in a satisfactory state. Mr. Balfour indeed is acting as *locum tenens* for his uncle," and so on in the same strain. Having pointed out that Mr. Balfour could not withdraw from the leadership of the House to attend to the duties of the Foreign Office without putting a dangerous strain on the allegiance of the Unionist party, the leading journal went on to insist that "his temporary acceptance of responsibilities as grave as ever any Minister in this century has to bear is not an element of strength," and that the Foreign Office business which has not been properly grappled with of late owing to failing powers should be transferred to other hands. Whatever element of truth there is in this indictment it fully justifies the misgivings of those who doubt whether all the responsibilities and eventual consequences included in that occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei have been fully thought out before that step was resolved upon. There is grave reason to doubt whether such is the case. If we are to take the statement of the *Times* that at the end of March and for some time before there was no Prime Minister and no Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury was not responsible for the naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, and the agreement to take over the largest fortified harbour—and the most difficult to defend—when the Japanese garrison withdraws from it next month, is not his doing but that of some lesser man.

IT has been said that the worst use to which any man can be put is to hang him. There are many who have held that the aphorism had a special application to Damodher Hari Chapekar, who was executed yesterday morning at Yerrowda for the murder of Mr. Rand in Poona on the 22nd June last. His lips are now closed in death, and he cannot add anything to the elaborate confession in which he described how he planned the murder of the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee and jumped up behind his carriage and shot him. His first statement was that he also shot Lieutenant Ayerst, who was following in the next carriage, to remove a possible witness. But finding that the presence of others to help him could not be denied in face of the discovery of two swords and a battle-axe—in addition to the revolver and pistol actually used—he admitted that it was his brother Balkrishna who shot Lieutenant Ayerst. If there were other accomplices he did not deem it necessary to mention them. Yet there was only a momentary reticence about the name of his brother; he gave it, after a short period for reflection, without any hesitation whatever. When asked as the fatal hour for himself was drawing nigh whether he had any message for Balkrishna, he inquired of the Police officer where could he see him? On being told that he might be seen some day, he answered : "I have no message for my brother." Chapekar impressed everyone brought in contact with him as a man of exceptional intelligence, perfectly cool and collected, and apparently taking a certain cynical pleasure in keeping to himself what he did not deem it necessary to disclose. He frequently said, though his words were belied when his nerve failed him on the gallows, that he was a man who did not fear death, that he was one of those born to kill, and that if the Government had accepted his offer to enter the army and raise a Brahman battalion he would have killed the enemies of the Government. When asked by Inspector Guider whether he would not tell the truth before he died he replied in the tone that was habitual to him "Truth or lies are of little importance now. Tell my people that I die joyfully. Mr. Rand was killed by a pistol shot; other people by falling off horses; I will be killed by hanging." Even before he was found guilty and sentenced he stated that had he not been arrested he would have shot many other people. The first on the list, he frankly declared, would have been the Member of Government to whom he was speaking. The perfect equanimity with which without any apparent reason he made declarations which if believed would prove fatal to himself, and place his brother's life in jeopardy and his eagerness to boast of a whole series of crimes such as the disfiguring of the Queen's Statue, incendiary fires in Bombay and Poona, and of his desire to commit other crimes suggested a doubt as to his perfect sanity. But the medical men who had him under observation did not find anything to substantiate the doubt. It was ascertained, indeed, that his grandfather was eccentric, maintaining an absolute silence for years together in the vernacular, and only occasionally giving utterance to a few sentences from the sacred writings in Sanskrit. There was no reason why the law should not take its course, and Damodher yesterday expiated a singularly deliberate and cold-blooded crime on the scaffold.

MR. F. SHAFTON MEREWETHER, the special correspondent whom Reuter sent round India when the recent famine was at its height, has just published a book entitled "India under Famine." Mr. Merewether threatened his Bombay friends with a book when they smiled at his theories. The book is out—and the reviewers at home have taken it seriously. They do not know Mr. Merewether. His playful audacity and sublime self-confidence endeared him to many. He lived in Bombay city almost a year, and in the mofussil quite three months. Some of the reviewers are not quite certain of him, however. For example, one of them writes, quoting him : "The British raj is changing the aspect of affairs, and as the railway system year by year spreads its network over our vast Indian Empire, so in an increasing ratio will the mortality decrease, and the chances of acute famine be minimised, if not totally abolished." Yet, according to Mr. Merewether's description of "what he saw twelve months ago in the famine districts, the distress was as terrible, notwithstanding railway facilities, in the very province which used to be regarded as the granary of India." It never occurs to this gentleman to enquire what Mr. Merewether knew of the "aspect of affairs" before the railway system began to spread its network, or of any previous period of scarcity in India. But that is mere detail. Mr. Merewether writes : "I conceived the idea that the officials had not sufficiently grasped the real importance of the situation, and I must say that in my whole tour through the Central Provinces the more I saw of the crisis the more was this opinion confirmed." And again : "The further I got into the heart of Central India, the more was my opinion confirmed that the dilatory measures of the supreme authorities were, and would be, responsible for an enormous and abnormal mortality among its suffering millions." One of Mr. Merewether's ingenuous critics remarks that in recording his impressions he makes accusations against the Indian Government itself "which have never been satisfactorily answered, though officially denied." Answered to Mr. Merewether's satisfaction we presume is what the reviewer meant to write. Mr. Merewether never for a moment supposed they would be, or that anyone would be anxious to answer them. He did not intend to be half so serious as they imagine. But the book abounds in interesting information on many subjects besides famine.

THE letter from Government respecting the work of the Plague Committee, read at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, shows that as indicated in our last issue it has not yet been decided whether the whole work of plague administration should revert to the Municipality when the Committee ceases to exsit on the 1st instant. The letter admits the evils arising from dual control, but it is evidently thought by Government that these evils can be minimised by transferring to the Municipality, or rather to the Health Department, some of the duties that have during the last twelve months been carried out partly by the Plague Committee and partly by the Department. The transfer will be of such duties as appertain to "the normal sphere of Municipal executive activity." The management of hospitals and of the segregration camps will probably be transferred to a small Committee, of which Mr. Snow will be Chairman, but directly responsible to Government. Those are the changes foreshadowed in the letter, and they practically amount to an acceptance of the urgent request of the Corporation for the work to be transferred to Municipal management. The chief ground for this request was the want of economy shown by the Plague Committee. Government admit that the strictures of the Corporation in this respect were justified by remarking that the "incessant claims on overtaxed energies" led to a "relaxation of the ordinary rules and precautions in reference to matters of account," and by agreeing with the view that the expenditure should be subject to responsible and systematic control. This control Government unfortunately did not provide, and it is going outside the question to say that the prevention of excessive expenditure was one of the objects in view in giving the Municipal Commissioner a seat on the Committee. However, the public at large will agree with Government that the great object to be now kept in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EXPECTED DEADLOCK AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

The Senate has also passed an amendment disclaiming any intention to exercise sovereignty over Cuba except for the pacification of the Island, and asserting the determination of the United States thereafter to leave the government to the inhabitants.

A deadlock of the two Houses is probable.

SIGNOR CRISPI ELECTED.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Signor Crispi has been re-elected for Palermo by a great majority.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Shanghai.

THE DUM DUM BULLET.

APRIL 18.

The German Chirurgical Society have denounced the Dum Dum bullet, and suggest that the provisions of the St. Petersburg Convention should be extended in order to prohibit its use.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

INSPECTION OF THE 28TH BOMBAY PIONEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 18.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers, under command of Colonel Reilly, were drawn up early this morning on their parade ground for inspection by Major-General Hogg, Commanding Poona District. The General, accompanied by the District Staff, arrived on the ground, the Regiment presenting a general salute. Afterwards the general the inspected the regiment minutely, and was much pleased to see the men in good health after their recent arrival from the Tirah Expedition.

After going through some drill the regiment formed up in a hollow square, and the General came forward and said he was very pleased to find them looking so fit and well after their many months' campaigning. The fighting qualities of the Bombay Army, he said, were of course known throughout the would, but still the eyes of officers in Bombay had been watching them with interest in order to see how they bore themselves and how they stood the cold, and he was pleased to say that from the newspaper reports, no less than from those of the General officers, he found that they had maintained the traditions of the Bombay Army. After a few more remarks, the General dismissed the parade, saying that he welcomed the officers and men to Poona.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

BARA CAMP SNIPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Bara Camp was fired into on Saturday night, two followers being wounded. A sentry returned the fire, but the snipers apparently escaped. A telegram dated Landikotal, Saturday, says that Mr. Cunningham, Chief Political Officer, arrived to-day, returning to Jamrud to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massilia, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 16.

The City Line steamer City of Venice arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this evening.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here, for Karachi, this evening.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16.

The P. and Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela left here for Bombay this evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien arrived at Aden, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	91 13-16
Bar Silver	28 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanio, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolamo and Bissao interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Demerara interrupted.

Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended. Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted until further notice.

Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.

The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Cable Sierra Leone Accra interrupted.

Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama, at noon, of the 19th April.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	...	55 p.m.	...	42
Suez	18	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th April 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	1
" Madras	1	2	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 17.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY.—APRIL 18.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	88·4
6 p.m.	87·0

THE POONA MURDERS.

EXECUTION OF DAMODHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 18.

Damodher Hari Chapekar was hanged, this morning, at 6-40, outside Yerrowda Central Jail, not many persons being present, probably because of the uncertainty as to whether he would be hanged or not. Some Brahmin students and a few gharryloads of Europeans were present. The punitive police numbered about a dozen, and were under Mr. Moore. These, together with a few armed police, made up the crowd.

At about 6-25, Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, arrived, and was admitted inside the entrance, where the Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain Jackson, and Mr. Brierley, Head Jailor, were waiting. The prisoner was then led in, surrounded by warders, one at each side and one at his back. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was in, rear, and two European warders in front.

The prisoner was singing "Narayen Jai Gopal Hari," and called on other gods by name.

Mr. Brierley produced the warrant, and told the prisoner he was going to read it. Prisoner said he did not want to hear it and began to sing again.

When the warrant had been read, prisoner was asked whether he wished to say anything, but made no reply.

Then Mr. Carvalho asked him some questions, and the condemned man replied "I have nothing to say."

The procession was then formed, and prisoner led outside into the gallows yard which was a few yards away. He arrived at the scaffold, which he mounted slowly but firmly, one warder on each side holding him and one warder at the back. When nearing the top of the stairs he seemed to falter, but soon recovered and commenced singing, which he stopped when the rope was placed on his neck. He swayed backwards as if he were about to fall, but was supported. The bolt was speedily drawn and the prisoner disappeared, having a drop of seven feet six inches. He appeared to die almost immediately, and his body was kept hanging for an hour.

Two young Brahmins, named Narayan Chintaman Vadhans and Bhikajee Ballal Paranjpe, came forward and asked that the body might be given for cremation. They said they were relations of Chapekar, one being his brother-in-law. Permission was granted, and one of the young men went to the city, and brought some bamboos, and quickly constructed a bier, on which the body was laid, covered with a cloth, and was borne on the shoulders of four men to the river side. Three policemen went with it. There were hardly 15 persons. The body during all this time continued holding in the hands a copy of the Bhagwat Gita, lent by Mr. Tilak.

Chapekar's last days in the prison were of little interest, and not worthy of record. He appeared to be resigned to his fate, and spent his time in diligently reading a copy of the book with which he died. He was permitted to walk about outside his cell, but a guard of four armed district police and a head constable was kept continually over him. He slept well yesterday; he did not take his food as it was his last fast on earth.

Mr. Guider had some conversation with Damodher, who said he wished to die in peace with everybody, and sent for Mr. Brewin on Saturday to wish him good-bye. He asked Mr. Guider to give a message to his father and family and to say that he died joyfully. He said: "I have nothing to say about the murder; my appeal will now be heard in the court above. He was told it would be better to die with the truth upon his lips, and he replied that neither a lie nor the truth matters much now. As to dying Mr. Rand died from a pistol shot, the others died from falling off the horses, my fate was to be hanged." When asked if he had any message to send to his brother Bilkrishna, he asked Mr. Guider where he would see him. Mr. Guider said some day he might meet him, but Chapekar said he had no message for his brother.

Chapekar also said that all his friends had been taken from him; the prisoner who had been next door to him had been taken away few days before, and it had now come to his turn. After a little while he said to Mr. Guider that the sun had risen and it was getting late. Mr. Guider said magistrate hat not come, and that the execution was fixed for 7 o'clock. Upon this Chapekar remarked that he thought punctuality was a characteristic of the British raj; that the officials were paid to be punctual. Shortly after word was brought that the magistrate had come; and the prisoner's hands were pinioned behind his back with a pair of handcuffs. Mr. Guider asked him if he wished the copy of Bhagwat Gita which he held under his arm to be removed. Prisoner said he would like to to have it where it was. Accordingly it was left where is was, and he marched with it to the gallows and met his fate.

HIS PRAYER FOR MERCY.

The *Mahratta* gives the following version of Damodher's petition submitted by Babu Ambica Charan Moitra, B. L., Pubna, to the Government of India:—

To His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council.

Through

The Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency in Council,

The humble petition of Ambica Charan Moitra, B.L., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, at present of the Pubna bar, Bengal, most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That the prisoner Damodar Hari Chapekar has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Court of Poona, which sentence has been confirmed by the highest judicial authority in the land; the date of execution of the said sentence being the 18th day of March, 1898.

2. That having regard to the circumstances of Chapekar's case and the provisions of the 'Criminal Procedure Code (Indian Council Act X of 1882) Secs. 401, and 402, this appears to be a case where the prerogative of mercy might be with good grace shown to the condemned man without offending any sense of British justice, which always respects scrupulously even the remotest chance of carrying into execution an irrevocable sentence even on a murderer when the facts of the case may reasonably be constructed in throwing some doubts in unbiased minds.

3. That by sparing the life of the condemend man some further clue might be obtained in future to disclose the real culprits of the diabolical murder.

4. That in view of the importance of the case, the sentence of death might justly be suspended and kept in abeyance in the hope of obtaining further practical and substantial corroboration of the confession, as it is rather unsafe to carry out capital sentence in almost uncorroborated confession.

5. That looking into the nature of the confession in a catholic spirit, it throws some reasonable doubt as to its genuineness, which belief is further confirmed when the conduct of the prisoner and the police during trial in both the courts is also considered therewith; and that having regard to all the circumstances of the case, transportation for life would be a safer sentence in Damodar Hari Chapekar's case, the verdict of the jury being one of abetment of murder only which shews that even the jurors, prompted as they were by a high sense of British justice, did not think it safe to convict the accused of murder.

The reply of the Bombay Government is abbreviated as follows:—

No. 2503 of 1898.

Judicial Department.
Bombay Castle, 2nd April, 1898.

To Mr. Ambica Charan Moitra,
Vakil, High Court, Calcutta,
Pubna, Bengal.

Memorandum.

Mr. Ambica Charan Moitra is informed that his petition, dated the 9th March, 1898 (on behalf of the prisoner Damodar Hari Chapekar) which is addressed to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and has been forwarded to this Government for transmission, has been withheld under Rule XII (9) of the rules for the submission of petitions to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that his petition to the Government of India, dated the 11th March, 1898, has been transmitted to that Government for disposal.

Under-Secretary
to Government of Bombay.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases;

* * *

9. When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by law or rule.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the race for the Grand National on Friday the clang of the bell and a particularly spiteful squall of wind and snow fell on us at the same moment. Greenhill led the way in a mist of snow. Latham, riding Surplice, was down at the first fence. That much could be seen easily; beyond that the race became obscure. Vaguely one could see, a mile or more away, a few horses running loose, and that was all. When the race passed the stand for the first time Greenhill was leading, but Cathal was running particularly well. All the horses that were left in the race jumped the water without mishap; but, to the surprise of everyone, Soarer, after he had landed safely on the other side and even taken a stride or two on the level, faltered, gave a sort of peck or dip forward, and his jockey Nightingall (counted the best professional steeple-chaser in the country) was off. The rear was brougbt up by two or three loose horses still running in the race, and then all disappeared behind a screen of snow. It was an irony indeed that the one really blinding snow shower of the day should have fallen during the race. By this time one could not, standing still, face the snow and wind with open eyes, and how the jockeys were able to ride against it and see enough of the jumps to pass them safely is a thing one does not understand. When it was possible to see the horses again (perhaps 500 yards from the stand, for the storm was now slackening) Drogheda was leading. Drogheda is an Irish horse, owned by an Irish man, and I doubt whether the majority of people knew that an animal of that name was running. He won by three lengths, followed by Cathal and Gauntlet. Only six other horses arrived with riders on their backs. They were Filbert, Dead Level. Ford of Fyne, Grudon, Barsac, and Prince Albert. Two minutes after the race was over the air was clear, the sun was shining, and one looked abroad on the country for miles For the next quarter of an hour and more policemen and stablemen were engaged in capturing loose horses. Dismounted jockeys were dropping in from the country, for when one has been thrown at Valentine's Brook it is a long tramp home. And what an undignified return that is!

Without the slightest doubt the university boat race of last Saturday ought never to have been rowed. A postponement was the only course open to the umpire and coaches, presuming that they wished to see the contest decided on its merits and not on the spin of the coin that allotted the stations at the start. The great gale which has wrought such havoc on our coasts was roaring across the board reach of the Thames between Putney and Hammersmith, driving the tidal waters into miniature billows. To make matters worse, the grey and tumultuous river was swept by showers of sleet and chilling rain. After Hammersmith it is true that the state of the course improved. The river was sheltered from the full force of the gusts, and the tide and the wind were no longer opposed to each other. But it was obvious to everyone that the crew which had to start from the more exposed station would never live through the rollers of the first mile, or even if they did not actually sink would become so water-logged as to make their ultimate victory impossible. After some debate, the authorities decided, to the general surprise, that the race should be rowed. It is said that the umpire, Mr. Willan, was strongly opposed to this, but that he was overruled by the arguments of Mr. M'Lean, the Oxford coach. This discussion, it is almost needless to say, took place before the toss had given the Dark Blues the lucky station.

Popular interest in the race is always keen, but how keen it takes such a day as Saturday to show. The Oxford, Cambridge, and Umpire steamers were crowded with figures muffled to the chin in overcoats, macintoshes, and scarves. For the first half mile the Surrey shore was one long line of dripping umbrellas. At other parts of the course those on the steamers now and again caught glimpses of crowds, damp but enthusiastic. Not that the attendance was as large as usual, but the numbers were nevertheless extraordinary, considering the violence of the storm that was raging. Indeed, at the finish of the course the spectators seemed almost as numerous as last year. The tugs and barges that lay anchored at various points were but sparsely filled. The prospect of the long river journey in vessels many of which did not possess cabins at all might well appal the boldest. The balconies of the London and Leander boathouses, which are annually lent to the rival crews for the stowing of their boats and flannels, were empty of the fluttering dresses of ladies which usually give them so gay an appearance. Shortly after half-past three it was known that Cambridge had lost the toss and, as everyone said, had lost the race as well. That they did not actually sink was due to the fact that air-bladders had been fastened under the thwarts. It was a fine example of pluck and endurance, which will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it, from start to finish. Oxford, who were now a speck in the distance, reached Barnes Bridge in 18min. 32sec., add passing on at a strong paddle arrived at the winning-post in 22min. 15sec., being at the time about a minute ahead of Cambridge. As soon as the latter heard that their rivals had completed the course they stopped rowing, being utterly exhausted by the weight of the boat which they had driven along so manfully for four miles. After a rest they paddled on to the Ibis Rowing Club's boathouse, where the Oxonians had already arrived.

The replayed football tie between Notts Forest and Southampton in the semi-final for the Association Cup took place last Thursday at the Crystal Palace in very unfavourable weather conditions, and was won by Notts Forest by two goals to none. Under Rugby Union rules, the final football match for the country championship was played on Saturday at Conventry between Northumberland and the Midland Counties, and was won by Northumberland by three goals and three tries to a try. Other matches were won by the West of Scotland against Blackheath, Cardiff against Newport, Devonport Albion against Swansea, and Kensington against Bedford.—Under Association rules, and international match between Ireland and Scotland at Belfast, was won by the visitors by three goals to none. In the first division of the League competition matches were won by Stoke against Sheffield Wednesday, West Bromwich Albion against Sheffield United, Notts Forest against Aston Villa, Bolton Wonderers against Everton, and Liverpool against Bury. Other matches were won by the Corinthians against Notts County, and Sunderland against Tottenham Hotspur. The positions in the League are now as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Agst.	Pts
Sheffield United	27	14	8	5	53	31	36
Sunderland	36	15	5	6	39	26	35
West Bromwich Albion	25	11	9	5	43	34	31
Sheffield Wednesday	27	14	3	10	48	33	31
Aston Villa	26	13	4	9	57	44	30
Everton	26	10	9	7	41	37	29
Notts Forest	23	10	7	6	41	32	27
Wolverhampton Wanderers	25	10	6	9	44	37	26
Derby County	25	9	6	10	49	48	24
Bolton Wanderers	26	10	4	12	25	35	24
Liverpool	25	9	5	11	35	37	23
Blackburn Rovers	25	6	9	10	34	47	21
Stoke	27	7	6	14	31	53	20
Preston North End	27	6	7	14	26	41	19
Notts County	26	5	8	13	28	41	18
Bury	24	5	6	13	28	44	16

On Monday, at Wrexham, England defeated Wales decisively by three goals to none.

Saturday was probably the most unfavourable day for football of the present season. A high wind prevailed in all parts of the kingdom, and in many places there were showers of sleet and rain. Two or three matches were abandened, but these were unimportant engagements, in connection with which "gate" considerations were not of much moment. It takes a full-blown "blizzard" to stop a League or a Northern Union match, unless, in the case of the Northern Union, it is stopped by the physical inability of players to continue. We appear to be rapidly approaching the stage in which sheer strength or roughness will put scientific football in the background. The Northern Union authorities have endeavoured to check the present tendency by suspensions and other punishments, but these appear to be futile. Week after week the same complaints appear. There were several instances on Saturday in which players were more or less injured, and in one case the game was stopped "owing to rough play." This was in a second or third class match, to which no importance was attached. The Union, to do it justice, is doing its best to put a stop to roughness, but it is obvious, if the game is at all to be kept under control, that much more severe measures will be necessary. The keenness with which the game is now played is the outcome, of course, of the League and Cup competitions, particularly the latter. Things were bad enough in the early days of the Yorkshire Cup. The lessons then learned were enough to deter the Lancashire Executive from adopting the system for many years, but the demand for something more exhilarating than "friendlies" grew too strong, and the County Club had to give way and fall into line. The attempt to keep pace with the times was not sufficiently great, however. The Northern Union made a considerably higher bid, with the result that the Northern Union now has practical control of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Durham and Northumberland still remain faithful to the Rugby Union, and it is gratifying to find that the latter county has found some reward for its allegiance in securing the county championship, an honour that appeared at one time to be completely beyond its grasp. The two Northern counties seem likely to be the only two to which the Rugby Union can in future look for any support in this part of the kingdom.

"Youth," described as "a magazine for Church and home," contains an article by the Rev. Kirkwood Howat, of Prestwick, upon "The Oldest Golfer in the World.' This is Mr. Alexander Hutchison, of of Prestwick, who will soon enter upon his ninetieth year, and who is "to-day a well-known figure on the green." It appears that "there is a great match played once a year, over the St. Nicholas course at Prestwick on Mr. Hutchison's birthday. Always a foursome, it is quite a local institution, and the West Country newspapers give prominence to it. The year before last the competitors were John Allan, the St. Nicholas professional; Mr. Walter Beaton, captain of the club; Mr. Wallace, a distinguished amateur; and old Mr. Hutchison. It was a very closely played game, and the old man's side lost by only one hole. Last year Mr. Hutchison played with young Kinnell, the new professional, his opponents being Mr. Beaton and Mr. Wallace, and this time the old man was on the victorious side." And yet some people say that golf is not an man's game. I hope that Mr. Hutchison will go on till his hundredth birthday, when, if his opponents are men of any tact, he will gain a glorious victory. After that he really ought to take to bowls.

The news that many notable French racing men have been declared unfit for military service must not be taken as conclusive evidence that these athletes have ruined their constitutions by cycle racing. When we hear of Bourillon, one of the fastest French sprinters of the day, rejected as unable to bear the strain of drill, and Nieuport certified as having a weak heart, and other less-known racers described as feeble in constitution, it makes us wonder how they can accomplish their cycling feats and continue to display high-class form. Are they so highly specialised that they are only capable of one sort of extreme exertion, while all different work from that would psove fatal, or is the fact that they secured exemption while abroad through making applications to local Consuls the true cause of their being certified as weaklings? It is as well to bear in mind this possible explanation, rather than rush to the conclusion that all these speedy cyclists are utterly invalided.

The difficulty of keeping the feet upon the pedals at very high speeds arises not only from the quick movement but from the centrifugal force which tends to make objects which are moving in a circle fly off at a tangent. This increases as the speed increases—drops fly further off a mop when it is quickly trundled,—and also increases when the weight increases. That is why light shoes are most suitable for cycling, and heavy foot-gear, with clump soles, or cumbrous boots are so objectionable.

The fatal accident to a Bombay rider who was thrown while descending the dangerous hill at Athorton shows once more how perilous it is to run down steep places when one has neither experience nor a sufficient control of one's machine. His foot caught in the wheel, which shows that he was riding "feet up" at the time This is the most dangerous form of cycling for a novice for he touches high speeds in this fashion before he has learnt how to manage his bicycle when travelling very fast. The management of a machine at coasting speeds is not an art picked up in an hour, and the novice forgets that the faster the pace the greater the effect of the least movement of body or handle-bar. Coasting accidents will probably be less frequent when the coming fashion of fitting foot-rests on the frame instead of on the forks is more widely adopted for the feet on the forks make a very appreciable difference to the accuracy of the steering.

The opening day of Mentone Regatta was favoured with very fine weather and a good sailing breeze, and there was life and interest in all the matches from start to finish. The principal event was contested by the Satanita and Bona, and in three rounds of a triangular course between Mentone and Cap Martin the Bona always held a safe winning allowance on Satanita and finished with plenty of time in hand. At Nice on Monday the first heat of the Mediterranean Cup was sailed. The weather was fine, and the sea slightly choppy. Bona and Satanita, and were the only starters, the former winning by 10 minutes. The race was witnessed by the Crown Prince of Romania, the Duke of Abruzzi, owner of the winner, and the Count of Turin. Bona and Satanita on Wednesday sailed the second race for the Mediterranean Cup in a heavy, choppy sea and with a very stiff south-west wind blowing. These conditions favoured the Satanita, and she won by 5min. 26sec. The yachts having now won one race each, a third face will be necessary.

A match between teams of seven players representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on Friday at the British Chess Club, and resulted in favour of Cambridge by four games to three.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Egypt expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m., on Friday next:—

Abrahams, Mr J
Askham, Mr
Babington, Lt A K
Bateman, Capt H J and Mrs
Bateman Hunbury, Maj the Hon
Bourne, Mr J M.
Brince, 2nd Lt S M
Budlan, Mr W M
Dansey, 2nd Lt F H
Day, Mr E
Darling, Miss
Elsworthy, Mrs
Fenniger, Mr W S
Field, Miss
Gallsmithy, Mr B
Gordon, Lt R W
Green, Miss and Maid
Green, Mr J
Gutachke, Mr Max
Hannan, Capt G M N
Harris, 2nd Lt B
Herbert, 2nd Lt T C
Heskett, Mr A E
Hughes, 2nd Lt C T W
Ibbetson, Mrs and Miss
Jermyn, Miss
Kalentz, 2nd Lt B C
Keen, 2nd Lt B
Kennedy, 2nd Lt J
Kennedy, Mrs
Laurence, Mr I A B
Liebswager, Mr R
Macpherson, Mrs I R M
McMaster, Mr and Miss
Marsh, Mr J F R
Meyer, Rev J F Lee and Mrs
Meyer's Mrs daughter
Meyer's Mrs son and child
Milleroad, Mr P H
Ricketts, 2nd Lt H A
Robertson, H C
Sandilands, 2nd Lt V C
Savory, Mr H
Scott-Moncrieff, Surg Capt
Shaw, Mr
Stanford, Mr and Mrs J
Stewart, Mr W M
Vasey, Mr
Walker, 2nd Lt R N
Warden, Mr H B
Wilkinson, Maj G
Wilson, Major A J
Worke, Mr
Young, Mrs H B

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. RIPPON, 29th Madras Infantry, has been appointed commandant of that regiment, *vice* Maxwell vacated.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS POLLARD-LOWSLEY, and W. Mathews, R.E., are posted to the Bengal and Madras Sappers respectively.

MAJOR E. C. SPILSBURY, R.E., rejoins the Public Works Department Rajputana and Central India, on return from Field Service.

CAPTIAN J. C. RIMINGTON and Lieutenant J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E., are posted to the Military Works Department, Bengal Command.

The No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting one officer, one lady one non-commissioned officer, and his wife, one native officer, 25 men rank and file, and one follower, will proceed to Karachi, en route to Quetta on the 21st instant, by the British India Steamer Assyria.

A SERIOUS accident has happened on the construction works of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway near Thibaw. The coolies were cutting earth, when a landslip occurred, burying eleven men. Prompt measures for a rescue succeeded in only three being taken out alive.

AN incident in conneceion with the recent rising on the Mekran Coast has just been brought to light, showing how the men of Captain Burn's Survey party owed their lives to the spirit and loyalty of a native lady, by name Bibi Gangi Foh, wife of the Sirdar of Chamber Fort, who sheltered them in the absence of her husband and defied the Baluch Khan himself who came to kill them. She afterwards sent them down to the coast under an escort of her men. The story of her interview with the Baluch Khan is most picturesque. Standing at the door of her fort she told him that, though she was only a woman and her husband away, it was over her dead body he must get at them, as she meant to defend them to the last, and even the Baluch Khan thought better of the enterprise and left.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

APPEAL TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following is the text of a petition, which is signed by the wife of the elder Natu, and was sent by the last mail, to the House of Commons:—

To the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland.

The humble and loyal petition of the undersigned Lakshumibai, wife of Sardar Balvant Ramchandra Natu, of Poona, India, now confined in the Ahmedabad Central Jail.

Most respectfully sheweth.—That your petitioner's husband, Sardar Shrimant Balwant Ramchandra Natu, 2nd Class Sardar of the Deccan, and some time Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner of the city of Poona was arrested and deported from his residence on 28th July, 1897, under the provisions of Regulation XXV, of 1897, along with his youngest brother Shrimant Hari Ramchandra alias Tatya Saheb Natu.

2. That the whole family property, both moveable and immoveable, was at the same time attached and taken possession of by the Collector of Poona under the orders of the Government of Bombay. Your petitioner and other members of the family were since then practically left without provisions until some time afterwards a moderate allowance was settled upon them. The allowance, however, was quite insufficient to maintain the family and keep up the position they had hitherto been accustomed to occupy in society while owing to a hitch between the Collector and your petitioner's brother-in-law not a single instalment of that allowance. has yet been received. The hardships and privations endured by the family under these circumstances can be better imagined than described. The moveable property of the family was subsequently ordered to be released from attachment on representation made by your petitioner's brother-in-law Shrimant Sadashiva Ramchandra Natu, but it has not yet been wholly given back in his possession, while his several applications remain unanswered.

3. So far as your petitioner is aware, no charges have been framed either against her husband or his brother, Tatya Saheb and that the only reply given to the several inquiries addressed to Government is, in the words of the said Regulation, that they are imprisoned for exciting internal commotion among her Majesty's Indian subjects. Your petitioner also learns, from letters written by her husband and his brother from their prisons that they, too, are equally kept in the dark as to the reasons of their imprisonment, and that no satisfactory answer is given to their several petitions that either they should be released at once or that they should be brought to trial on definite charges.

4. Your petitioner's husband and his brother are kept in separate prisons at Ahmedabad and Thana respectively. They are strictly prohibited from seeing each other or their friends and relations, or even their legal advisers. They are thus deprived of every means of clearing their character or obtaining their release. Your petitioner further learns that they had to suffer the greatest hardship in the matter of food and living, and although some concessions have now been made, they are still prevented from following their customary religious observances owing to the restraints put upon them.

5. The Honourable Members of the House of Commons can easily form an idea of the extreme grief and mental suffering caused to the petitioners and their family by the sudden arrest and deportation of the prisoners. They have only to realize what their own wives and children would have felt if any of them were similarly treated. Accustomed as we have been to a sense of complete security under the British rule the proceedings against the prisoners were two arbitrary and awful to be understood at once. For a time we were were paralysed and sunk in dismay. The old mother of the prisoners died of the shock soon after their arrest, and the whole family, including your petitioner and her now orphan daughter are left helpless and disconsolate in the absence of their rightful guardian.

6. The Natus are a well-known and ancient family of Poona. They have always been known for their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown. They rendered invaluable aid to the British Government when the Mahratta dominions were acquired from the Peishwa and in subsequent times, and their services have been repeatedly acknowledged by eminent Indian statesmen. The two prisoners have always been loyal subjects and have taken an active part in the civic duties of the City of Poona. No act or word has ever been alleged against them having a tendency to subvert the British rule in India.

7. The petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the Honourable the House of Commons will graciously take the case into their consideration and immediately order the release of her husband and his brother. Your petitioner learns that the Government do not intend to bring them to trial upon definite charges, and that they are to be detained in custody during the pleasure of Government. It is, however, humbly submitted that their continued imprisonment for an indefinite period, without any assignable cause, is totally repugnant to the common ideas of justice and humanity.

8. If, however, any of the above requests cannot be granted for some unknown reasons, your petitioner most respectfully begs that she and her infant daughter at least may be permitted to remain in the prison along with her husband. To minister to his comfort and to do her duty towards him as enjoined upon her by the *Shastras* is now the only solace of her life. To a Hindoo lady in the position of your petitioner separation from her husband is practically equivalent to death and disgrace. Your petitioner is put under a social ban for no fault of hers or even that of her husband. And she cannot yet believe that a chivalrous Government like the British, who have so often championed the cause of Hindoo womanhood, would intentionally allow an innocent lady to suffer the pangs and miseries which make even life a burden.

9. Your petitioner has approached the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in the hope that their noble and generous feelings, as well as their sense of justice, will prevail over all other paltry considerations. The prisoners have already suffered long and their release will be hailed as a noble act of grace and justice. For this act of mercy the petitioner shall ever remain.—most faithful and loyal subject.

LAKSHUMIBAI, wife of Sardar Balvant Ramchandra Natu.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH III.—Distance 700 yards.

		Rs.
Capt F Raynor, 1st P V R, Lahore	49	40
Sergt-Major Harwood, 2nd C O R, Calcutta	48	25
Lieut J M Mushet, B B and C I, Ajmere	48	10
Sergt R Pennock, N W R R, Karachi	47	5
Sergt W McDonnell, P V R C, Poona	47	5
Vol W Ricketts, E I R, Jamalpur	47	5
Sergt Inst Wheeler, N W R R, S'pore	47	5
Sergt Inst Brown, N W R R, Karachi	47	5
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi	47	5
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	5
Sergt G Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	3
Qr-Mr-Sergt Platel, S V R, Karachi	47	3
Lce-Corpl Lamb, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	3
Sergt Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	47	3
Sergt W Watts, E I R, Jamalpur	47	3
Cr-Sergt Watson, B B and C I, Ajmere	46	2
Capt Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	46	2
Vol Lenehan, E I R, Jamalpur	46	2
Sergt Johnstone, N W R R S'pore	46	2
Sergt Inst Todd, U B V R, Mandalay	46	2
Sergt Franklin, U B V R, Mandalay	46	2
Sergt E Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	46	2
Cr-Sergt Hobbs, 1st C O R, Calcutta	46	2
Asst-Surg Gibb, 1st C O R, Calcutta	46	2
Lce-Corpl Dracott, B B and C I, Indore	46	
Counted out		
Sergt Saxton, 1st, C O R, Calcutta	46	2

25 prizes, value Rs. 150.

MATCH IV.—Distance 800 yards.

		Rs.
Qr-Mr-Sergt G C Platel, S V R, Karachi	48	40
Sergt W Stahl, B B and C I, Bandikui	48	25
Sergt E Porter, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	10
Sergt J King, B B and C I, Ajmere	47	10
Capt D P Driscoll, U B V R, Mandalay	47	5
Cr-Sergt J Baker, P V R C, Calcutta	46	5
Capt A Jenkins, E I R, Bamalpur	46	5
Sergt C J Smith, 1st C O R, Calcutta	46	5
Corpl H S Dunn, U B V R, Mogok	45	5
Sergt W Finnigan, B B and C I, Mhow	45	3
Lce-Corpl G Westropp, B B and C I, Ajmere	45	3
Corpl E Newville, B B and C I, Ajmere	45	3
Sergt-Instr J Harlow, 1st C O R, Calcutta	45	3
Capt A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	44	3
Cr-Sergt H Hobbs, 1st C O R, Calcutta	44	3
Sergt W McDonnell, P V R C, Poona	44	2
Vol H E Pridmore, U B V R, Mogok	44	2
Vol M Duncan, 1st C O R, Calcutta	44	2
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	43	2
Vol R George, B B and C I, Ajmere	43	2
Cr-Sergt F Bwye, B B and C I, Ajmere	42	2
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	42	2
Vol W H Ricketts, E I R, Jamalpur	42	2
Vol A D Green N W R R, Kotri

in request. But His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to take this opportunity of expressing his entire concurrence in the views of the Corporation as to the importance of responsible and systematic control of all plague expenditure. Urgent requisitions and indents must of course be compiled with, but in the case of any unredressed irregularity or legitimate difference of opinion as to the necessity of any particular expenditure a reference may at once be made to Government.

8. Finally, His Excellency in Council is encouraged to hope that the cordial co-operation of the Corporation will be maintained, and that on all sides prompt endeavours will be made to remove any cause of friction, for if ever there was a public duty in which the aims and interests of all classes and authorities must be identical, and for the efficient discharge of which the intelligent assistance of the citizens themselves must be enlisted, it is the duty of combating the plague, which unchecked might devastate the city and ruin the commercial prosperity of Bombay.—I have, &c.,

A. WINGATE,
Secretary to Government.

The President stated that the letter would be brought before the Corporation for consideration at the next monthly meeting.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	6
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	a1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	
	Chuckla	3	0	16
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	2	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	20
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	1	1	
	Kumbharwada	2	2	
D	Khetwadi	2	2	
	Girgaum	10	1	
	Chowpaty	1	1	9
	Walkeshwar	5	0	
	Mahalaxmi	2	2	
E	Mazagon	4	6	
	Tarwady	0	4	
	Second Nagpada	1	2	57
	Kamatipura	2	0	
	Tardeo	0	7	
	Byculla	2	7	
	First Nagpada	2	1	
F	Parel	2	4	19
	Sewree	0	1	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	3	3	9
	Worlee	0	2	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown	10	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		2	
	St. George's		1	
	Mahim Custom Rd		0	
	Greaves Cotton & Co		1	
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	
	Jain, Parel		0	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		1	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Byculla S Camp		0	
	Custom Road		1	42
	Gooculdas Tejpal		0	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Polloe		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		3	
	Govt. House, Parel		12	
	Maratha		5	
	Total	61	78	179
Total plague deaths to date		28,491	24,814	
Same date last year		39	49	130

@ One European removed to St. George's Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Death	2

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appeared that in Colaba District no cases of plague were detected. In C ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections—one case and one death were recorded. In the same ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed one case and four deaths ; Khara Talao section two cases and two deaths ; and Bhuleshwar section one case and three deaths. In E ward four cases and one death were recorded in the Byculla section ; five cases and five deaths in the Mazagon section ; three cases and no deaths in the Nagpada section ; no cases and no deaths in the Kamatipura section ; and no cases and no deaths in the Tardeo section. One death from cholera was reported from the last section. In the Parel and Mahim districts five cases were detected and removed to hospitals.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,486, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,020, making a total of 3,506 persons. Departures by sea 563, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,095, making a total of 2,658 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yerterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,882, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,758, making a total of 3,640 persons. Departures by sea 727, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,889, making a total of 2,616 persons.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE AT THE BENE-ISRAEL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

On Sunday, Professor Haffkine, accompanied by Mr. Silas Sassoon, paid a visit to the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital, where they were received by the president, treasurer, honorary secretary, and leading men of the Bene-Israel community. Amongst those present on the occasion were Dr. Nariman, M. D., B. Sc., special plague officer, Miss Brennan, M. D., Dr. Jaykore, and Messrs. G. F. Davar and Purshotam Harilal Mohunlal. All the abovenamed gentlemen were conducted through the different wards and shown over the hospital by Mr. David Solomon, the honorary secretary, with whom Professor Haffkine had a long conversation on the hospital and its management, especially with regard to the admissions and duration of patients under treatment. The visitors were much pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients and the general cleanliness of the place. Mr. Solomon explained to those present how necessary it was for Bene-Israels as a community to have a hospital of their own and how the community both rich and poor had voluntarity subscribed to its funds. Professor Haffkine examined each patient carefully, and was pleased with the way in which they were being treated. In conclusion, Mr. Solomon thanked the visitors for the honor they had done by their visit, and observed that the Bene-Israel community would long remember Dr. Haffkine's kind visit.

NON-RECOGNITION OF PASSES.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The symphathetic Government of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, have really conferred an everlasting boon, and consequently placed the entire mercantile community of Bombay, as well as of the Presidency, under a very high obligation for having made special arrangements to grant passes to persons going out from Bombay for important and urgent commercial purposes, exempting the bearers of such passes from all sorts of quarantine restrictions en route and at the places of their destinations. Besides, the convenience and every sort of facility provided by the Government to the merchants for the despatch of their business, by the adoption of this system, it has done a most healthy and timely service towards the improvement of the trade of this first important commercial city of the Empire, the trade of which city, on account of the fearful ravages of the malignant and most disastrous kind of bubonic plague,—a thousand thanks to the noble and humane efforts of the Government for the suppression of the plague, the dire disease is steadily abating by the grace of God Almighty,—was on the point of ruin. Is it not highly deplorable that some of the lower authorities in the mofussil for reasons best known to themselves, do not show due respect, and recognize and accept the passes given by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay on behalf of the Government of Bombay ? In your issue of the 4th instant, sir, I brought to the notice of the public, as well as the Government, a case in which a pass given by Mr. Du Boulay was recognized and accepted. A letter from the Honourable Mr. A. Wingate to me was also published, stating that enquiry is being made in the matter. It will be clearly seen from the following communications received by me from Mr. Wingate, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, and the favourable anxiety of the Government to provide all sorts of convenience and facility for the people, and the favourable attention given to all reported inconveniences, difficulties, and complaints of the people :—

General Department, (Plague), Bombay Castle, 13th April, 1898.

To Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 2325-p, dated the 30th March, 1898, and with reference to your letter of the 29th idem, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to name the authority who refused to recognize the pass and the place where the pass was rejected.—I have the honour, etc.,

A. WINGATE,
Secretary to Government.

The pass in question was not recognized by the authorities at Bhimdi, near Kalyan, as I ought to have said above. Following is the third letter, which speaks for itself :—

General Department (Plague) Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1898.

From the Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to Government,
To Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.

SIR,—In continuation of my letters No. 2325-p and 2634-p, dated 30th March and 13th April 1898, respectively, I am directed to state that arrangements have now been made at Bhimdi to recognize the passes issued by Mr DuBoulay and the other officers authorized to grant them.—I have, etc.,

A. KING,
For Secretary to Government.

What do these communications of Mr. Wingates show ? Do they not plainly signify the most praiseworthy anxiety of our present symphathetic Government to do their utmost towards providing every sort of convenience and facility, and promptly removing every sort of reported inconveniences, difficulties, and complaints of the people ? The public, as well as the Government, are to be most highly congratulated for having been fortunate in securing a most enlightened and very polite gentleman like Mr. Wingate as their chief secretary and the Plague Commissioner for the Presidency, who always displays untiring energy, devoted zeal, high spirit, fearless independence, and foresight in the discharge of his responsible duties.

The passes granted by Mr. Du Boulay are as a strict rule issued only to males going out of Bombay on very important and urgent mercantile purposes. As far as I am informed, passes are not issued to merchants going out with their wives, and sometimes with one or two children, and also to persons going for some religious ceremonies or to see a relation on his death-bed. Very loud complaints are being made by the natives in this connection, and I am extremely sorry to see that nothing is being done towards removing this complaint. A man intending to go for some religious or other ceremony or to see a dying relation cannot get a pass exempting him from quarantine restrictions, but if he speaks a flat lie and says that he is going for some commercial business, he will at once get a pass. Thus they are forced to speak a lie and cheat Government. Will not something be done in this direction ? Even they cannot be granted a pass although they may have remained under the observation of a duly qualified plague authority for the period of ten days and when their residence or its vicinity has been free from any infection for the last month as they used to get before from the Plague Committee. Is it not very cruel ? I fully trust and believe that our symphathetic Government will be kind enough to introduce some required improvements in the present system of issuing passes and thus secure the good wishes and entire confidence of the people.—Yours, &c., KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Mandvie, April 18.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended 15th April were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	678	543
Karachi	75	52
Poona	8	5
Districts.		
Kaira	4	2
Surat	53	37
Thana	96	69
Khandeish	2	3
Nasik	5	4
Poona	10	8
Satara	57	44
Sholapur	7	3
Kolaba	27	30
Ratnagiri	81	50
Belgaum	23	20
Dhárwar	1	1
Territories.		
Baroda	73	64
Kolhapur	120	89
Cutch	1	1
Rewa Kantha	7	5
Palanpur	6	2
Sachin	4	3
Janjira	1	0
Akalkot	8	7
Bhor	8	6
Total	1,356	1,048

The total mortality to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	82,409
" week ending April 15th	1,048
Grand total deaths	83,457

PROSPECTS OF AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

THE Federal Convention sitting in Melbourne has practically concluded its labours, and within the next few weeks the proposed Federal Constitution will be submitted to the popular vote in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania ; but it is extremely doubtful whether it will be accepted by the colonies named. There has been very little unanimity among the delegates on the leading points, and their lack of earnestness and enthusiasm is reflected in the general indifferenae with which their proceedings have become regarded. Each colony has evinced a marked distrust of the others, and there has been more self-seeking than desire to promote the common good. In the matter of river control South Australia is dissatisfied because New South Wales refused to allow the Darling and other tributaries of the Murray to be placed at the disposal of the Federal Government, as in so doing the colony would be surrendering the whole of its water supply in order that the waters of the Murray might be rendered more navigable and thus enable increased supplies of pastoral produce to be conveped to Adelaide instead of Melbourne or Sydney. Had the New South Waley delegates stoutly resisted the proposal, the Reid Ministry would have been ignominiously dismissed at the forthcoming general election. Even in connection with the financial question it was sought to make New South Wales the scapegoat for the loss of revenue by the abolition of intercolonial tariffs. It was gravely argued that as New South Wales, as a Free Trade province, had nothing to lose by the change, it should contribute largely to a federal fund for recouping the other colonies for the losses sustained by them. No satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been found, and the whole matter has been virtually left to the decision of the Federal Parliament. In fact nearly all the debatable questions have been referred to that body, a proceeding which has not tended to lessen the general dissatisfaction, and already the note of opposition is being vigorously sounded in New South Wales. Should the proposed Federal Constitution be rejected by the colonists it is not improbable that an attempt will be made to revive the unification scheme of Sir George R. Dibbs, the former Premier of New South Wales, which possesses the advantage of simplicity. According to the contents of a despatch of Sir George dated 12th June, 1894, and addressed to the late Sir James B. Patterson, then Premier of Victoria, the leading features of the unification scheme were one Viceroy or Governor, one Parliament of two Chambers, one Customs tariff, one scale of Excise duties, one joint debt, one railway management, one land law, and one revenue (existing regulations to hold good until the laws are consolidated), one defence administration, one postal and telegraph administration, provincial government (with wide local powers), suprlus revenue (if any) of the supreme Government to be apportioned to the provinces—partly on a population basis, partly on an occupied mileage area basis. Certain departments of the public service removed from political influence were to have their headquarters in Melbourne or Sydney ; there was to be one High Commissioners establishment (representing the whole of the colonies) in London, and one Supreme Court. The title of the new federation would be "The United Colonies" until the whole of the colonies became included, when in could be changed to "The Dominion of Australia" or "United Australia." Unfortunately for the success of the unification views of Sir George Dibbs, he had to resign the New South Wales Premiership to his Free trade rival Mr. G. H Reid, and, retiring from the political arena, left the work of formulating a Federal Constitution to Mr. Edmund Barton, a fellow-Protectionist and former Ministerial colleague.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING PORTUGUESE CHURCH PROPERTIES.

IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE PENHA AND OTHERS VS JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES AND OTHERS.

HIS lordship delivered judgment in this case. The suit was filed by the plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all other parishioners of the church of Nossa Senhora da Salvacao against the defendants, praying "inter alia" that it may be declared that the funds and properties known as "Fabrica" and "Bens Pensionaries" belong to the parishioners and congregation of the church, and that the said parishioners and congregation are entitled to the possession and management of the said funds and properties, free from the control or interference of the defendant the Bishop of Damaun, and that the defendants other than the said Bishop and Vicar may be decreed to make full discovery of the properties and founds of the said church, including the said Bens Pensionaries and for injunction and receiver. At the hearing the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice B, Tyabjee, in delivering judgement, said the church of Nossa Senhora da Salvacao is situated near Mahim and appears to have been founded at the end of the 16th century, when Bombay was a dependency of the Crown of Portugal. After the cession of the island of Bombay to the British Crown in 1661-1663, this church, along with all other Roman Catholic Churches in Bombay, came under the political jurisdiction of the British Government. By the treaty or arragements between the Crowns of Portugal and England in 1603, full religious liberty in the exercise of their religion was secured to the Roman Catholics, while the spiritual jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Bishops was also recognised. The Archbishop of Goa exercised spiritual jurisdiction over, the Roman Catholic churches in Bombay at the time of the treaty, but subsequently, with the full consent of the British Government, this church along with some others, fell under the jurisdiction of the Carmelite Friars. The parishioners of the church seem from various causes to have at one time preferred to be under the Archbishop of Goa, and at other times under the Carmelite Bishop with the full concurrence of the British Government to whom they freely appealed from time to time. It was enough for the purposes of this case to say that, under the orders of Government, the perishioners were declared entitled to the exercise of full and free choice of their pastors subject to the confirmation of Government ; and the question whether they would place themselves under the spiritial jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa or the Carmelite Bishop was declared by Government, to be entirely a matter for the determination of the parishioners themselves. Since the concordat between His Holiness the Pope and the king of Portugal in 1857, however, there had been only one ecclesiastical Roman Catholic jurisdiction in Bombay, namely that of the Bishop of Damaun, who now practically represents the authority previou-ly vested in the Archbishop of Goa on the one hand and the Carmelite Bishop on the other hand. The only questions, however, which his lordship had to determine in this suit related to the owner ship and management of the funds and properties known as the Fabrica and the Bens Pensionaries. The Fabrica is a fund which is mainly derived from the fees charged for burials in the cemetery attached to the church or in the church itself, and from such other properties as have been specifically devoted for the purposes of the Fabrica, that is for the maintenance of and repairs to the church and for the expenses of keeping up the cemetery and for the salaries of the lay servants of the church, such as the sacristans and the malli. The evidence seemed to his lordship to show very clearly that this fund had generally been managed, and the accounts thereof kept, by an officer called a Fabriquero under the directions and supervision of the vicar and the wardens of the confraternities or other leading parishioners. Exhibit 17, which was a pastoral letter dated the 30th November 1742, and was issued by the then Bishop and Vicar Apostolic, contained various rules relating to the Fabrica fund and directed *inter alia* that the Fabriquero should be appointed by the voting of the Parish priest and the parishioners" The accounts of the Fabrica begun from 1743 and were signed by the Vicar and Fabriquero in that year, as required by exhibit 17. Numerous entries had been put in from the Fabrica books showing that the accounts of the Fabrica were signed by the vicar, the Fabriquero, and the wardens of the confraternities or other leading parishioners, and were from time to time submitted to the Bishops or other ecclesiastical authority for inspection, examination, and approval. Some of those entries contained directions given by the Bishop as to the manner in which the accounts should be kept. The appoinment of the Fabriquro, however, was not always made in exact accordance with the directions in exhibit 17, and the vicar for the time being seemed to have had far more to do with his appointment than the parishioners. In later years the agnostican—was proved to have been acting as the Fabriquero, and he was appointed by the vicar. The Fabrica books also contained entries showing acceptance of a gift by the Bishop, and sanction of the Bishop to the sale of property. The only immoveable property now belonging to the Fabrica is the oart called the Santaro. One-third of the net income of certain oarts belonging to the Bens Pensionaries had, however, been credited to the Fabrica, funds since 1874. There was, however, no account of the management of these oarts or of the expenses relating to them in the Fabrica books ; and those oarts had been managed exclusively by the Vicar. On an examination of the evidence relating to the Fabrica, both oral and documentary, his lordship had come to the conclusion that, as a matter of fact, it was managed by the Fabriquero under the direct superivision of the vicar, assisted by by the representatives of the parishioners from time to time in accordance with the directions given by the Bishop or other ecclesiastical authority, and not by the parishioners alone free from the control of the spiritual authorities. As to the Bens Pensionaries a great deal of evidence had been put in. It seemed to his lordship to be all in the same direction. The Bens Pensionaries consisthed of properties given or bequeathed by various persons at different times with the primary object of getting masses said for the benefit of the soul of the donor or of his other relations. The sums required for the payment of these masses was a charge upon the properties. In other words, Bens Pensionaries meant properties charged with the obligation of performing masses or other ceremonies in accordance with the wishes of the donors. The documents relating to the various properties belonging to the Bens Pensionaries had been put in as exhibits, and they proved that the gift or bequest was generally made either to the "vicar and his successors" or "to the church. The name of the church warden or administrator seldom appeared in these documents. The books containing the account of the Bens Pensionaries established conclusively that the properties were managed exclusively by the vicar subject to the general control and direction of the Bishop or other ecclesiastical authorities. It was the vicar who made leasses of the properties, or made arrangements for tapping of the cocoanut trees, or signed the documents required by the Abkari office or Collector, and it was the vicar who kept the accounts and submitted them to the higher spiritual authorities. It was the vicar who had always taken the surplus revenue after satisfying the obligations charged upon properties and the expenses of the administration. The accounts of the Bens Pensionaries had always been submitted to the higher authorities for approval, and the directions of such authorities had always been respected. They had generally been signed by the vicar alone, and there was no trace of any genuine interference on the part of the parishioners so far as these properties were concerned. As regards the masses also, it was the vicar alone who said them or made arrangements for them with other priests, subject to the directions of the Bishops. Upon consideration of the oral documentary evidence had led his lordship to the clear conclusion that Bens Pensionaries were never managed by the parishioners alone, independently of the vicar and free from the control of the ecclesiastical authorities. As to the question to whom the Fabrica and Bens Pensionaries funds and properties belonged, his lordship thought it established that, according to the doctrines of the conon law, they belonged, his thought generally, that is to the parishioners and the vicar and the Bishop, subject of course to the particular trusts and obligation for which they were created, or to which they had been usually applied. They did not belong to the parishioners alone, or to the vicar alone, or to the Bishop alone, but to them all together as a quasi-corporation. and subject to the general supervision of the higher ecclesiastical authorities. (Refers to several authorities.) The same authorities showed clearly that, under the canon law, the Bishop and other ecclesiastical authorities had the right of supervision and control over the general management of all properties belonging to the church, including properties such as the Fabrica and Bens Pensionaries in dispute in this suit. In determining this suit, however, it was, his lordship thought, quite clear that he must have regard to the usage and custom of this particular church, and not to the canon law. The right of supervision claimed by the Bishop of Damaun in this case was not a right claimed by virtue of any authority conferred by the Pope or under the canon law as such, but by virtue of the custom and usage which had been proved to exist in this case for more than one hundred and fifty years. The Bishop of Damaun claimed no rights or privileges in this case beyond those which had been exercised by himself and his predecessors in office with the full sanction and approbation of the parishoners themselves. This conclusion was confirmed by the fact that no such contest in as that now set up by Mr. Scott was ever raised much less recognised in any similar case in any Indian court His Lordship proceeded to record his findings upon the issues and dismissed the suit with costs, including all costs reserved.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR W. DES VŒUX.

SIR WILLIAM DES VŒUX, who has recently been elected for the second time as President of the China Association, in an interview with a representative of Rueter's Agency expressed the following views on the present situation in the Far East. Sir William said :—

Lord Selborne's speech, though professedly coming from him as a private individual, is not likely to have differed greatly from the opinions of the Cabinet, and at all events will be regarded abroad as a semi-official communication from the British Government. "All is for the best in this best of all possible worlds," is the maxim whith he would seem to apply to the situation in China—a view which is not likely to be very generally shared. In any case the speech, as the "Times" justly remarked yesterday, is not one likely to remove the prevalent impression (from which we have already suffered so much) that England will never go to greater lengths than protest. Regarded as a whole, Lord Selborne's complacent view of recent events in the Far East would almost, to use a trite expression, be amusing if it were not so sad. Who are the war-at-any-price people whom he regards as so dangerous ? If there be such they can scarcely be dangerous, in view of the enormous majority who are undoubtedly against them. But on the other hand there are very many who regard as really dangerous the peace-at-any-price policy which for some years past has apparently been adopted, who believe that a firm attitude, even about matters of comparatively small importance, is really the best for the preservation of peace ; and that weak concession of vital interests such as has recently been witnessed in China, will render war one day inevitable, when we shall be relatively in a far worse position for undertaking it. Lord Selborne seems to be proud of what the Government has accomplished. They have proclaimed, in seems to say, "the open door," and they intend to keep it open, even at the cost of war. Moreover, whatever may have been the gain of other Powers, we have obtained "no mean compensations." These brave words about "the open door" have been heard only too often already ; but as it is unlikely to be the interest of Russia or any other Power to close the door for some years to come, the threatened war is thus relegated to a safe distance. But at the end of ten years at the most Russia will be in a position to disregard us altogether ; and unless her policy of the Far East is to be totally different from that of the West, she will then close the door, whether we like it or not.

WHAT OF THE COMPENSATION ?

Again, as regards the so-called compensation, most of those interested in the Far East regard them as of no permanent value whatever, now that China has practically become a mere protectorate of Russia. Take for instance the most important "the sphere of influence" which we are supposed to have obtained in the Yangtse Valley. Russia in possession of Manchuria and dominant at Peking, has open to her the Great Plain, reaching to the Yangtse, which rendered easy the Manchu conquest of the 17th century. Unless we have previously made a binding alliance with Germany for the defence of our common interests, she is most likely by that time to have come to terms with the stronger power, and then what is to prevent Russia advancing to the Great River or even beyond? There is, I find, prevalent a hazy notion that we can defend the Yangtse with our fleet. Even if we could, there would be no advantage in doing so, except as regards the very limited territory within range of the ship's guns. But in fact no such defence is possible, except for a distance of the most of 200 miles out, or some 3,000. Beyond that distance at certain times of the year there is for some 300 miles sufficient water for small gun boats ; but in the dry season, when at Hankow there is sometimes a fall of 40ft., they would be useless, and unless defended from the land would become a prey to the enemy. To the other so called "compensations" similar reflections apply. In view of the passivity of China, they will be of more or less value, so long as Russia permits them to be, but no longer.

RUSSIA'S ACTION AT PORT ARTHUR.

There is, however, another point in Lord Selborne's speech which invites criticism. He seems to imply that Russia's action at Port Arthur need not be explored, inasmuch as it was anticipated. Are we to suppose, then, that our Government deliberately assented to it beforehand, and entered into an agreement with Russia for our mutual interest ? That, whether wise or not, would have been an intelligible policy. But if it was realy adopted, how is it that such secrecy was maintained on the subject, and how is it that Russia, by simply doing what we had agreed to ourselves, hailed as triumphant over us, all on the Continent ? If again Russia's action was not opposed by us, what is the meaning of our naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, which was apparently ordered at the very moment when that action was made known ? It cannot be supposed to be a mere exibition of what we might do and have no intention of doing a "brutum fulmen," not only ridiculous, but much more damaging to our prestige than if the ships had remained at Hong Kong. And it cannot surely be for the purpose of exacting another "naval base" from the decrepit China, for which a much smaller force would have been amply sufficient. By a mixture of threats and cajolery, probably assisted by extensive bribery, China has been induced to throw herself at the feet of Russia.

NOT "PEACE WITH HONOUR."

An attitude of resistance on our part in respect of Port Arthur would now, therefore, be deprived of the "locus standi" which we might previously have had as her friend. Indeed, in the event of war, she might very probably be found ranged against us, and in any case the powerful Pro-Russian party, headed by Li Hung Chang, would shut out from us any effective assistance in the matter. Japan also would seem to have been "squared" by Russia's astute withdrawal from Corea so that possibly her co-operation can no longer be counted upon. Though for these reasons the time for any effective firmness of attitude respecting Port Arthur is now probably gone, it is by no means creditable to us that we should have been humiliated before all the world ; and though peace will probably be maintained (unless, indeed, France sees fit by the success of her ally, should persist with the most intolerable of her demands), it certainly will not be "Peace with Honour." Altogether, I believe that I express the general, if not the universal, opinon of those interested in China, by saying that there is no warrant for Lord Selborne's complacent views, and that, whatever may be Mr. Balfour's statement next week, the outlook for our future trade with China is very grave indeed.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

137-95—Ardeshir H and D—Vithaldas Premjee vs Liladhar Mohunjee and another—Bhaishanker and K.

70-97—Craigie L and O—Henreques de Silva vs John Domingos Gonsalves—Framjee and D.

344-72—Muljee and R—Joosub Rahimtoola vs Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and another—Hunter—Ensukhlal D and J.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

200-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Jewraj Ladha—Thakerdas D and C. Part heard.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

47-97—In person—Rama Malloo vs Girjabai and others—Part heard.

12-98—In person—Maun Mohomed vs Mohomedally Amirally Punjabi.

Testamentary Suits.

39-97—Cragie L and O—Khanoobai vs Cassumalli Jairajbhoy—Framjee and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

636-97—Framjee and D—Cassumalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai vs Khanoobai—Craigie L and O.

450-25763-98—R S Brown and Co—Henry Longford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and Noble.

451-25769-98—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and Noble.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

169-96—Little and Co—Gopaldas Samdas and others vs Gangaram Chellaram and others.

559-97—Bicknell M and M—Manuel Gremberg vs Maharaj Kishore Singh.

9-98—Hiralal M and M—Farludin Afiz Amedin and others vs Dhanlandas Dariamal and another—Edgelow and G.

11-98—Gokuldas Schyab and another vs Manuel Gromberg and another—Bicknell M and M. Settled

54-98—Ganadhan And—Framjee Muncherjee Mandon vs Bangwandas Dwarkadas—In Person.

67-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Datndhai Ebrahim vs Ayshabai and others—Ardeshir H and D.

104-98—Payne G N S—Nanabhoy Dosabhai Bhiwandiwalla vs Lilibai widow—Bicknell M and M.

109-98—Framjee and D—Hunifabai widow vs Abdul Rehman Habeeb and another.

113-98—Mugaalal and R—A Dalph G Christiansen and another vs Nawab Shamsul Khan—Inverarity and Lang.

117-98—Framjee and D—Bomanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H.

127-98—R S Brown and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Isaphani and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

13-98—In person—Shaik Moosa Gosman vs Gomer Essoey.

14-98—In person—Anandrao Shamrao vs Hurivalabhdas Balgovindas.

15-98—In person—Rangildas Hurgowandas vs Premlal Govindas.

16-98—In person—Koolsoombai widow vs Hajee Mamomed Hajee Abbas.

17-98—In person—Tejoo Ajoda Pardesi vs Bissar Rampal Pardesi.

Postponed Long Causes.

809-96—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nasarwanjee Vatchagandy vs Manockbai and others—Ardesir H and D. —Part heard.

149-97—Muljee and R—Lukmibai and others vs Lalkibhai and another—Hunter and Co, and Hiralal M and M.

443-97—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lawjee Vassonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

95-98—Shamrao P—Keesowjee Mohanjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

342-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cowasjee Eduljee Patel vs Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D and C.

For hearing objections on Commissioners Report.

339-94—J C Cama—Kuisoombhi vs Fazumbhi widow and others—Ardesir H and D, and J Penn—In person.

MAMMA'S YOUNGEST BROTHER.

THERE are people who naturally say not only the right thing, but what is most calculated to please and soothe. There are others who instinctively discover one's hidden sores, and take an apparent delight in shooting little poisoned arrows into them.

Mamma's youngest brother belongs to the latter class. Mamma has a curious fondness for this brother of hers, and invites him every year to spend a month with us on the river. This quite spoils our house-party, but we treat him with great civility, as we feel that he is a person not to be trifled with. Mama's brother is quite young—only the age of my eldest sister Alice ; and we do not call him "Uncle," but Bernard. Bernard never spares anyone's feelings. I remember one day in town his putting me into a handsome in Portland place when a miserably clad beggar came up, and, putting his hand on the wheel to protect my dress, looked up at the driv r, who, expecting Bernard was going to give the man something, waited for a moment before driving away. Bernard glanced first at the cabman, then at the beggar, then at me. "Is—er—this gentleman going with you ?" he asked, politely : and the beggar with a muttered curse slunk away.

I think the chief reason we dislike Bernard is not so much on account of his sarcasm, but because he uses our things ; and encroaches on our rights. The last time he came here he said to Mamma :—

"I didn't bring my bicycle, Bella, as I thought it would only fill up the house, and give more work to the servants cleaning it" (as though he could, not have cleaned it himself !) "In fact," he added, "I thought, as I should only be here for a month, I could use Bob's instead."

Mamma said, of course, he could, and it was very thoughtful of him ; but Bob said he was a selfish beast.

Then Bernard is rude to Mamma sometimes—this is encroaching on our rights. We may grumble at her, but we don't like to hear other people do it. For instance, only last night, she, Bernard, Tom, and I were dining alone. The rest of the party had gone with Papa and Alice to a local concert.

Mamma had ordered rather a small dinner, as some of the servants had also gone to the concert. I saw directly Bernard put down the menu that he was going to be nasty, because he smiled, and he never smiles at any other time. First he looked at his soup and then at Mamma.

"This soup is delightfully clear" he said, "clearer even than usual, I think, Bella. Surely your cook must have omitted the usual rusty nail."

Mamma said she was afraid it was rather pale, but Tom and I glared at him. Then when he was handed some chicken, he said to the footman ;

"Thank you—no—I will take a little of the entree."

Of course he knew there was no entree, but mamma actually apologized, instead of ordering him out of the house. It is astonishing how women who keep their husbands in perfect order will stand anything from a brother. If Papa had said that !

Presently Bernard took up his glass of claret and held it up to the light. It was a new brand we were trying, and he had not been asked to give his opinion, but he gave it.

"Deliciously thin, this claret," he said, "so nice for the hot weather ; one can drink any amount of it." Mamma does not drink wine and knows nothing about it, and I believe she took this remark as a compliment, but I know Tom longed to kick him.

When the vegetables were handed he said "Pardon my asking, dear Bella" (he is always affectionate and polite when he is going to be nasty), but what is this ?"

Mamma said it was vegetable marrow. He gave an obvious sigh of relief.

"Oh, I am so glad," he said in his mincing voice. "I was afraid it was one of those winter vegetables one gives to cattle." He hesitated a moment, then helped himself liberally. "But I daresay it is nicer than it looks"—adding pleasantly—"I always like to take a bright view of things."

One day I unfolded to the boys a plan for geting rid of Bernard. "Let's find him a wife," I said with a sudden inspiration. "No one would marry such a spiteful beast," objected Tom. "Nonsense," I replied simply "there are women who would marry anything. "It certainly is a good idea, admitted Tom ; but, gloomily, "I'm afraid it won't work."

We thought over the least particular of our female acquaintances and rejected at least nine giris.

"Would Alice's friend Nora Atherton, do ?" I suggested at last.

"Has she any money ?" asked Tom, "because Bernard says the lowest he will take is £300 a year."

"Oh, yes," said Alice, "she writes, and makes quite a lot ; besides, she has money of her own."

"Well, we can but throw them together and try, said my second sister cheerfully. "Nora is going out to the Cape soon to collect material for her next book ; it would be lovely if she took Bernard with her, wouldn't it ?"

"Capital," said Tom, and added hopefully, "besides he might be drowned or lost on a desert island—or something." Tom had just been reading Treasure Island.

A few days later Miss Atherton arrived. We are very proud of having a friend who is clever enough to write books. She is a very tall creature, rather pretty, and talks a great deal. I managed to slip away after tea and leave Bernard alone with her on the lawn. I said to him afterwards :—

"How do you like our literary friend ?"

"Is she literary ?" he asked blandly.

"Yes," I answered tartly, "she is, and she's very clever."

"Really," he said, "she seemed to me merely a pleasant foolish young thing, bubbling over with nothing particular. I don't much care for your sapeggio women," he added thoughtfully, "they always waggle their heads when they sing—even in church."

"Don't you think her pretty, Bernard ?" I asked, desperately disappointed.

"Pretty ?" he said with one of his nasty smiles, looking very surprised at my asking the question. "Oh, no, she has no looks, poor thing—but she seems womanly, and there is a pleasant home-made look about her. I should think she probably trimmed her own hats, and is a woman who scorns ribbons, and prefers good British tape."

I was afraid after this decided criticism that our scheme would not come off, although I must say Nora certainly did everything she could to help us, Bernard is very good-looking, and she seemed to have taken quite a fancy to him, and evidently thought him very clever. Alice said it was all nonsense about her liking him, that she merely looked upon him as "copy," but I am sure she values his opinion, because she gave

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. GARRMONT has brought out a camera for the express purpose of photographing the country below a captive balloon, at various heights. The camera is suspended from the balloon so as always to hang vertically, and had two lenses, one to photograph the ground below, the other to photograph the dial of the aneroid barometer. The pictures are taken automatically on a running strip of celluloid every two minutes. The focal distance of the camera, and the distance measured on the negative between two objects on the ground a known distance apart, gives the height of the balloon. Apparatus was described to the Academie des Sciences, and tried successfully on the Eiffel Tower and with balloons.

Rontgen photographs are sharper when the photographic plate is backed with lead. This metal seems to prevent the scattering of the rays. The opaque object to be photographed may also be protected by a cylinder of lead. This use of lead shortens the time exposure a good deal.

Much has appeared in the morning journals recently about photographing dark bodies, or bodies in the dark, as in the Russell experiments. It has been known for several years that dark bodies emit some sort of radiation that effects a sensitive plate. It is quite two years since we drew attention in this column, more than once, to the curious photographic experiments of M. Le. Bon, which were brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, under the title of "Dark Light" (Lumiere Noir).

The United States Government map of Alaska, just out, is on a scale of 57 miles to the inch, and intended for miners, prospectors, or travellers. It includes two smaller local maps of the gold-bearing regions, showing Klondyke and Forty Mile, and the routes and trails from the Linn Canal to the Yukon. The gold-bearing rocks trend from Klondyke for nearly 600 miles north-westward across the great bend of the Yukon towards the coast. A pamphlet accompanies the map giving particulars of the gold strata, as well as of coal, copper, platinum, and other minerals found in the territory. There seems to be plenty of coal in the country.

M. Piette, who devotes much time and money to the research of the first vestiges of art in France, that is to say, among the caves of the Stone Age, has been giving an account of his discoveries in L'Anthropologie." The French cave man not only carved the heads of horses on the tusks of mammoths, but the "eternal feminine" in full figure ("en ronde bosse"), with remarkable skill, seeing that his graver was only a sharp flint. Heads of females which Piette has found wear a headdress not unlike a judge's wig, but whether it is the natural hair or an artificial cap is not easy to determine. Their skulls are long and slope gently to the crown, their cheek bones are broad, their noses straight, and their chins pointed.

When the cold of the Glacial Epoch killed or drove away the mammoth, early man found material for sculpture in reindeer horn, and has left very clever engravings of reindeer and horses' heads on it, in low and high relief. Sometimes the horse is given in full, also the disappearing mammoth. Graceful ornaments, from whence have come our arabesques, are also drawn. With the return of a moister climate, the reindeer retired to the north, and the artist had to seek another material, which he found in stone and horn of other deer. Of these he engraved fish, deer, and other animals. It is interesting to note that, like the modern artists, he signs works which have satisfied him the most. We may add that M. Salomon Reinach has discovered in the grottos of Mentone nude figurine in steatite, which probably dates from the end of the Old Stone Age. The head is oval and the brow receding, as in the Piette figures; a thick mass of hair falls over the nape of the neck, recalling the chevelure in archaic Greek statues. These and other discoveries tend to show that there was no hiatus between the palæolithic and neolithic men on the Continent.

The question of shifting the axis of the earth, and so altering the existing climates, was recently discussed, from a theoretical point of view, by M. Fouche, Vice-President of the Astronomical Society of France, whose brother had already pointed out that, while we cannot prevent the axis of rotation of the earth from directing itself towards the Great Bear, we might so turn the earth that the axis will pass through one or the other point of its surface. It is possible to do so by making a nearly circular canal, with its centre on the Equator, and a radius of several degrees and causing a sufficient mass of water to flow in it always in the same direction by means of pumps. When the water begins to flow the pole will deviate, and when it stops the pole will swing back, but not to its old position. By repeating this process, one can even turn the world topsy-turvy, and put the South Pole where the North is now.

Professor Hutton, F.E.S., read a paper at the recent meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, on "Early Life on the Earth," in which he spoke of life having originated in the ocean, the first organisms floating on the surface of a warm sea, as their descendants after millions of years still do. Some of them would find their way to the bottom, and ultimately reach the dry land.

There are some curious things in Central Australia. According to Professor Baldwin Spencer, Lake Amadeus in the dry season is merely a sheet of salt. Ayers Rock, about five miles round, rises abruptly from the desert. Formerly vast rivers flowed here, and the diprotoduton, a wombat-like creature, worthy of its name, and four times as large as a kangaroo, flourished on the plains. Now there are hardly any animals to be seen.

The fish live in water holes of the hills until the floods wash them down to the valleys. At the end of the wet season, the water frogs fill themselves with water, roll themselves in the mud, and lie low till the next rains, which may not come for two years. Meanwhile, the provident frog, like the "mousie" of Robert Burns, may have the misfortune to furnish a drink to a thirsty black. The natives also get water from the roots of trees. They are in the "totem" stage, and revere certain plants or animals which protect them. Men of one group can only marry women from another single group.

Colonel Guyos, chief of the Service of Mines in Madagascar, states that gold occurs not only at Suberbieville, on the west coast, at Bouenia, but in Emyrne, near Mount Hiaranandriana on the Kitsamby, south of Mount Ivatave; on the Saomby, its tributary; in the Betsileo; at Boalana and at Anasha; also in Antsianake, at Antsovakely, on the rivers Bemarivo, Mavorato, and Marijao. Until now only surface diggings have been made. No silver has been found as yet. Moonstones, amethysts, Spanish topaz, agates, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, aquamarines, garnets, rock crystals, and cornalines are also found in many parts. Iron abounds. Copper, lead, tin, and mercury occur, but coal is scarce.

Turntable scenes for theatres have been used by the Japanese for many years, but only adopted recently in Paris, at the Theatre des Varietes. The centre of the stage is a circular platform, on which two scenes can be set at a time, one for the act in progress and the other to follow. The scene-shifters work while the play goes on. When the curtain falls the platform is turned half round by a rope and pulleys.

According to a report of the Glacial Research Committee of Austria, glaciated pebbles, polished rocks, and other signs of ice action have been observed in Australia. The pebbles occur 1,000 feet above the sea at the Alice Springs telegraph station, Yellow Cliff, Central Australia, which is the nearest point to the tropics where such proofs of glaciation have been obtained.

Mr. A. W. Howitt, an Australian anthropologist, is of opinion that the Tasmanian and Australian aborigines came to the country by an ancient bridge of land connecting it with the Indo-Asiatic continent, or by shallow channels separating Australia from the lands to the north-west.

The Falls of Niagara are to be lighted by acetylene lamps and reflectors. Trials made have been fairly successful, though the light is not so brilliant as the electric arc. It is proposed to illuminate them on summer nights for the enjoyment of visitors.

The race of Mahomet's camel, which carried him in four bounds from Jerusalem to Mecca, is evidently extinct, for the camels of to-day only cover seven miles an hour, and seldom or never keep up this pace for more than two hours running. When forced or overdriven, the wise camel kneels down and declines to budge.

The Onondag tribe of Indians, which is the official Wampum Keeper of the Six Nations has informed the Regents of University of the State of New York that the University has been designated as Wampum Keeper of the tribe, and that the wampum belts will henceforth be deposited in the State Museum.

The normal pressure of the atmosphere is 14·7 lbs. per square inch at sea level, the temperature being 32 deg. Fahr. The air on the earth's surface is pressed down by that above. The farther we get away from the earth, as when balooning or mountain climbing, the lighter or less dense the air becomes; and the deeper we go below the surface, the heavier or more dense it is. The pressure of the atmosphere is measured by an instrument known as a barometer, which consists of a tube about 34 inches long, with the top end sealed air-tight and the bottom end open. The tube being filled with mercury and then reversed and the open end immersed in a cup of mercury, so that no air can enter, that in the tube will subside and leave a vacuum at the top. The distance from the surface of the mercury in the cup to the top of that in the tube is usually about 30 inches, and represents the weight of the atmosphere, at the time of measuring, in inches of mecury. Above sea level the mercury would stand lower in the tube, and below sea level the mercury would be higher, with a corresponding lesser vacuum seen at the top of the tube. A cubic inch of mercur weighs 49 lbs., which, multiplied by 30 inches, is equal to 14·7 lbs., above stated as being the normal pressure per square inch.

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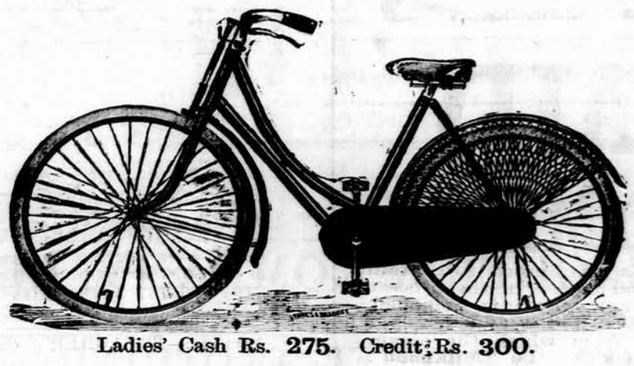

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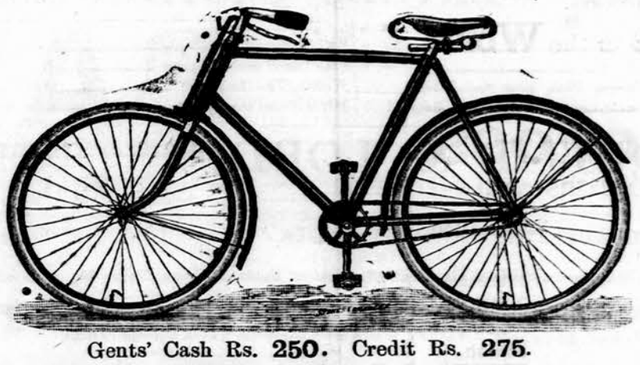

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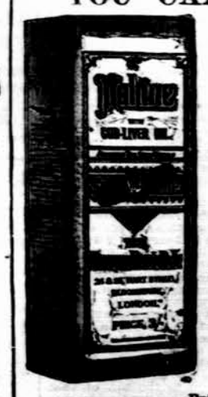

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